The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,492—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 26th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander O. R. Mitchell, on MONDAY, the 28th April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER
to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi .... Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice .... ,, 500

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO RANGOON.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Fine Steamer THESSALY will sail as above on the 24th instant. She has good accommodation on Deck for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	BANGALORE	2068	500	C. Fraser	29th April.
(s)	INDUS	3470	600	S. D. Shallard	5th May
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Feutiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about the end of April.

THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, Commander W. Holmes.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808
,, 1873 ... £295,149
,, 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

GEHRIG'S
ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2,
of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE.

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
SUFALLY HIPTULLA,
o. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

SEASON DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

LAST NIGHTS!!! LAST NIGHTS!!!

NOVELTIES!!! NOVELTIES!!!

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, APRIL 22.

THE unbounded applause which has welcomed the novelties introduced urges upon us to repeat the programme to-night.

COME AND SEE
LA PETITE ADELE
AND
MR. JAMES LEE
IN
LA POSE D'ACADEMIE.
COME AND SEE
THE FOXHUNTERS' ENTREE.
COME AND SEE
THE LEAP FOR LIFE.
COME AND SEE
KING CETEWAYO.
COME AND SEE
YOUNG DAN CASTELLO GREGORY.

THESE NOVELTIES FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

DO NOT LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED OF WITNESSING THEM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PAY A VISIT TO THOSE wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the

FAMILY OF GORILLAS.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY

is now open from 7 a. m. to 12 p. m.

TENDERS will be received up to one o'clock of the 29th inst. for the PURCHASE, on the terms advertised in this paper of the 15th and 18th ult., of SUPPLY BILLS on the AMRAOTI and AKOLA TREASURIES to the extent of Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 4,18,000 respectively.

E. GAY,
Officiating Accountant General.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the SECOND COLONIAL SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of BATAVIA, and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at the previous rates of the Company.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 21st April 1879.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the above Company are reminded that the FIRST DAY of MAY next is the LAST DAY for SENDING IN their CLAIMS to the Official Liquidator at his Office in the High Court Building.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are reminded that the SECOND DAY of MAY next is the LAST DAY for SENDING IN their CLAIMS to the Official Liquidator at his Office in the High Court Building.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE, a Two-Ton TRAVELLING CRANE, to be seen on application to the Storekeeper, Byculla.

Offers to be made to the Agent, Elphinstone Circle.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st April 1879.

ESTATE CAPT. FREDERICK THEOPHILUS GOAD.

PROBATE of the LAST WILL of Captain FREDERICK THEOPHILUS GOAD was on the 4th day of April GRANTED by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla to HORACE BOILEAU GOAD, of Simla, the brother, and one of the Executors of the Will, power being reserved to the other Executors to apply.

LUCAS J. ARATHOON,
Attorney-at-Law.

Simla, 17th April 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th April 1879, at 3 p. m., for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1878.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 31st day of January 1878, EIGHT SEVERAL PROMISSORY NOTES for Rs. 10,000 each, bearing date the 26th day of January 1878, were signed by two of the Directors of the Mazagon Company, Limited, now in liquidation, and were HANDED OVER to the Agent of the Company with instructions to retain them in his custody until the accomplishment of certain events ; and the said Agent having left Bombay without handing over the said Notes to the Directors, or to any other officer of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, to whom the said Notes belong, and the said Notes not having been found although diligent search has been made for them,—NOTICE is hereby given to the public and all whom it may concern, that the said Notes are not negotiable and all persons are hereby warned thereof.

Should the said Notes or any of them have come to the possession of any person or persons other than the former Agent of the Company, such person or persons is and are hereby required to produce the said Notes and account for the possession thereof to the undersigned forthwith.—Dated Bombay 21st April 1879.

By order of the Directors,

J. GORDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN BARRETTO GABRIEL VIEGAS and SALVADOR VIEGAS, the Executors of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of PASCOAL MANOEL DA SILVA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, have contracted to SELL to JOSEPH HEMINGWAY all that piece or parcel of leasehold Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate at the Mazagon Road, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 2,495 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mazagon Road, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, on the south by the property of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and on the north by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 22, new survey No. 3,622, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and is now unoccupied. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Meadow Street, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 19th day of April 1879.

ALLEN F. TURNER,
Purchaser's Attorney.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE.

LIME JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

		Cash Prices.
Lime Fruit Juice, pints	Rs.	1 0
Do. do. quarts	,,	1 12
Limetta or Lime Juice Cordial, pints	,,	0 12
Do. do. quarts	,,	1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cop Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd..... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR............	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	130	230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	140	250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	150	270	FIRST FLOOR.

DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.

THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD & BATHS.

THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 18th April 1879.

THOMAS STEVENS,
STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY,
& 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to their new supplies of

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal Box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box .... Rs. 12 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Boot Hook, Penknife, two Razors, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Metal Box, and Soap Box .... Rs. 35 0

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat ; It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing.

Each Hammock includes :

Oil Cloth Case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks, and full Directions, &c. } Cash Price No. 1, Rs. 10. Cash Price No. 3, Rs. 13. Cash Price No. 5, Rs. 12. Cash Price No. 6, Rs. 16.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES. Each, Rs. 2-8.
BARREL CORKSCREWS. Each, Re. 1-8
Folding Knife and Fork .... Rs. 2 0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Set in box consisting of Backgammon Chess and Draughts, and Race Game .... Rs. 5 0
Do. containing 10 Games, in polished pinewood box .... Rs. 12 0
Do. containing 11 Games in polished Mahogany case with brass name plate .... Rs. 25 0
Larger sets in stock at Rs. 35 and 55 0

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casting is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space .... Cash price 45 0
Ditto ditto ditto small size, Cash price 35 0

In addition to the abovementioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 135.

BINOCULARS.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three Transposing Lenses, suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, Moveable Sun Shades. Complete in Case, with Strap Sling .... Rs. 50 0

Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS.

Roan leather, cap frame, gilt barrel lock, leather lined, studs on bottom. 10 inch Bag contains :—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb. Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, and pair of Scissors .... Rs. 20

11-inch Bag contains : –Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, Pair of Scissors, and Scent Bottle .... Rs. 25 0

BIJOU LADIES' DRESSING CASE, in Russia Leather, consisting of Looking Glass, Brush and Comb .... Rs. 2 8

DRESSING BAGS of Superior quality from .... Rs. 40 0

PLAYING CARDS, &c.

Assortment of the best patterns of the present Season from De la Rue & Co., from Rs. 1 per pack.

Portable Chess, Draughts, Go-Bang, Dominoes, &c., &c. always in stock.

Palace Moguls, per pack .... Rs. 3 0
Oriental Moguls .... ,, 2 8
Figured Moguls .... ,, 1 8
Fun and Flirting Cards per packet .... ,, 1 0
Squeezers' new playing Cards per packet .... ,, 1 8

INKSTANDS.

Square Travelling Inks, each .... Rs. 1-8, 5-4, 6 and 6 8
Travelling Inks Round, each .... Rs. 2-1, 3-2, 4-5 and 6 8
Do. Double, each .... Rs. 5 and 10 0
Do. Other Patterns .... Rs. 1-8, 2- , and 3 0

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.

With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ Pint, size, Cash .... Rs. 1 8
¾ ,, ,, ... ,, 2 0
1 ,, ,, ... ,, 2 8
1½ ,, ,, ... ,, 3 0

Cigar Cases best Morocco and Calf .... Rs. 10 0
Electro-plated Silver Fusee Boxes .... Rs. 3 4 and 5 0

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS and TRAVELLERS EN-ROUTE will find a large assortment of the above of the best London Manufacture at

HOAR AND COMPANY'S,
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A Discount of Two Annas in the Rupee allowed for Ready Money.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height		27 0
	30	30 0
	33	33 0
	36	36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30	36 0
	33	39 0
	36	42 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33	50 0
	36	58 0
"The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22	30 0
	24	34 0
	27	38 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass Buckles and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	80 0
The Vade Mecum, a useful article for Travellers, with separate Linen and Boot Compartments	22	40 0
	24	44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20	30 0
	22	36 0
	24	40 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22	40 0
	24	44 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from 12	8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8
		6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9 0
		10 0
		11 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0
		14 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suits, strongly made of Block Tin. The height will allow its being placed under the seat of a Railway carriage	22	24 0
	24	28 0
	26	30 0
	28	35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies use	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanised Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30	40 0
	33	45 0
	36	50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 8
		12 0
		13 0
RUGSTRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 8
		3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside cash pockets		4 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0
		3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		10 0
		13 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c		22 0

Less Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & COMPANY,
TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
3, RAMPART ROW (Old P. and O. Office), BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF JEWELLERY on account and at the risk of BOUMANJEE CURSETJEE BHANDOOPWALLA, particulars will be advertised in a day or two.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF CRUSHING MACHINE.

By order of the makers, Tangye Brothers and Holman, through George Gahagan, at the risk and expense of Mr. Charles Bedford—

One flax crushing machine adapted to be worked by one strong horse or bullock, with all the necessary gear and apparel complete.

Will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sale to commence at 3 p. m., precisely.

For full particulars, apply to undersigned. The property will be on view from Monday.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just received a fresh collection of splendid Australian Bentwood ebonized chairs, which are of very strong and durable workmanship, and very light in weight.

Few cases selected Madeira.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Soundy and Co's rooms, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a collection of oil paintings, sketches, and other pictures, the works of Louis Frank, who is leaving India.

Catalogues are published, and the pictures are on view now.

N.B.—The collection will include some of Mr. Frank's latest and best works.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the firm of Abdoolaly Dawood Khan :—

A D & Co.—S X—2-3—A P—129—3 cases thread, ex Columbia.
A P & Co.—S—1815—1 case spectacles, ex Avondale.
A. D. S. Co.—1643—1 case gilt chains, ex-Avondale.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed by the Trustees of W. Nicol and Co. in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction at the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon—

The Barque "John Fleming," measuring 71 ft. long, 16 ft. 3 in. broad, and 7 ft. 6 in. deep, 64 tons register.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome plain richly carved black wood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, books, wearing apparel, &c., &c., the property of the late A. B. Collett, Esq., deceased. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware such as round curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, bread basket, dish covers, a set of spoons and forks, tea set, butter pot, bottlestands, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a large carpenter tool chest, &c., handsome blackwood furniture, such as dining table, side board, dining room chairs, handsome circular, pier, and writing tables, conversation sofas, drawing room chairs, reclining couches, handsome brass and iron four post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, and many other sundry articles.

At 2 p.m.

1 open carriage and 1 buggy.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, comprising, bignonia, alocasiz, araucaria, stephanotis, bougainvillia crotons, antigonons, standard roses, anthurium, honeysuckles, cissus, malanta, dracena peperomias, white poinsettia, hexecentris, Cyprus palms, ferns, &c., &c., the property of C. J. Groom, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome French polished open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, large pier glasses, a miniature lady's billiard table with cues, balls, &c., 6 and 3 lights hanging kerosine and gas lamps, a splendid mahogany semi grand trichord sympathetic piano by "Ernst Kaps," one English built 4 seated open carriage with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness, one English built mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette with break and steps, one English built circular glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful flea-bitten grey horse and harness, a child's perambulator, cases of stuffed birds, Bohemian Dresden, alabaster, parian, and bronze statuetts and vases, Singer's sewing machine, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. C. D. Aguiar, Esq., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, rich glassware, very handsome Halli Queen's colored dinner, blue and gold dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electroplated ware such as double hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg-stands, soap tureen, sauce tureen, tea sets, large oval tea tray, salvers, a set of spoons and forks, 12 pair fruit knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood French polished elegantly and elaborately carved furniture, such as sets of dining tables in 4 and pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining room chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oval, and oblong tables, easy, folding reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, gas chandeliers, very rich table ornaments, brussel carpets, handsome brass and iron four post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.

At 2 p. m.

1 Handsome English built four seated open carriage with a powerful grey arab horse.
1 English built brougham with a powerful flea bitten grey horse.
1 English built mail phaeton.
Child's perambulator, saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge" Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, grand square pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons," one handsome sewing machine, one Jaffrabad cow with calf, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. E. Hart, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 p. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd May next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the west side of the Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, and in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on or towards the East side thereof by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the west side thereof partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the drain common to the premises hereby conveyed, and the house of Vussonjee Jewraj, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and on or towards the south side thereof by the property of Javerchund Nurseydass, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and are entered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax, under No. 772, and in the book of the Collector of assessment under No. 60, and were formerly in the occupation of Shah Luckmichund Lowchund, and are now in the occupation of Runsaldass Keesowjee, Dhurumsey Moolchund, Ruttonsey Cullianjee, and Parsee Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FISSE THIRION & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

THIS celebrated wine so largely in demand in Calcutta is to be obtained from us at Rs. 40 per doz. qts. and Rs. 44 for two doz. pts.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED PONIES for POLO, 13 1 and under. Apply to the Honorary Secretary Polo, Bombay Gymkhana.

VISITORS to the ART EXHIBITION VOLUNTEER FETE who did not obtain a CATALOGUE may have a COPY GRATIS on application to SOUNDY & Co.

I. O. G. T. ANNUAL SOIREE will be held in the Temperance Hall, Grant Road, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd April, at 8 o'clock p. m. A. RULE, Honorary Secretary.

RAMPART ROW—TO LET, the Room lately occupied by Mr. Westall. Also stabling for two horses. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

LOUIS FRANK'S PICTURE SALE TO-DAY at two o'clock at SOUNDY and Co.'s Rooms.

FOR SALE, 8 per cent. secure Investment, SOPHIA LODGE, LANOWLEE. Speedy sale. Price Rs. 12,000. Apply F., Post Office, Lanowlee.

FOR SALE, a BLACK PONY, 13 hands, sound, young, and fast in harness. Price Rs. 110. Apply to Z, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CYPRUS AND COMMANDRIA WINE—Very old, and highly recommended. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, 40, Meadow Street.

Neilgherry Orange Pekoe Tea.—Just arrived from the Estate, of the finest quality, for sale at Re. 1-12 per lb., other qualities at from Re. 1-2 per lb. Wm. WATSON and Co, Anglo-Indian Agency, Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Waggonette, and a Miniature Brougham, both in good order, and two HORSES, an Australian and an Arab. Apply to L. H., H. M.'s Mint.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of BATAVIA, and are prepared to accept risks at the previous rates of the Company.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18th April 1879.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI and are prepared to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at usual rates.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

NOTICE TO ENGINE-DRIVERS AND BRAKESMEN.

WANTED, the services of TWO CERTIFICATED DRIVERS and TWO BRAKESMEN for working Steam Road Rollers at Poona for a period of four months, commencing from 1st of June 1879.

Monthly salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 for a Driver.
Do. Rs. 15 for a Brakesman.

Apply in person with Testimonials to the undersigned.

G. DAVIDSON, Lieut., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 18th April 1879.

HOME FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN INDIA.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE receives two or three young Children to EDUCATE in a HEALTHY and PLEASANT part of the SOUTH of ENGLAND. Terms according to age. Good references. Apply to Mrs. J. C. YOUNG, Hursley Vicarage, Winchester, England.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Ebuljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KUREEM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths, and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings.
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Sperfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS ! NEW LIGHTS !
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab Mare, 5 years old, 14-3 high broken to and fast in harness, Rs. 1,000. Also a Dogcart by Bennett and Co., Ipswich, has been very little used, and is a very stylish Cart, Rs. 550.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, is very strong, a good mover, quiet and fast in harness, suitable for Brougham or Dogcart, Rs. 400.

A strong and powerfully built white Arab, aged, 14-1 high, goes well in saddle and harness, Rs. 350.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 5 years, 15-3 high, goes in all harness, is quiet to ride and a good fencer, Rs. 700.

A Bay entire Waler, aged, 15-2 high, a handsome upstanding horse, is a passed cavalry charger, Rs. 500.

A Bay Arab Gelding, 7 years, 14-1 high, a showy saddle horse and a free goer, Rs. 400.

An English Dogcart, in good order, very light and strong, Rs. 250.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 19th April 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 21st April 1879.

Reuter's commercial advices from London convey more changes than we generally see on a Saturday, which, being a partial holiday, is mostly devoid of special business movements. Amongst the most noticeable is the advance of ⅛ in Consols which now stand at 98½. This unusually high figure is doubtlessly in part due to the extreme cheapness of money, which in the open market is practically only worth about 1½ per cent. per annum, but the main reason is probably the distrust prevailing respecting other descriptions of securities. French Rentes, we observe, have receded from 115 to 114⅝, but Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered at 73½ and 78⅜ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively. In Indian Exchange Bank shares a further upward movement has taken place, Oriental and Hongkong and Shanghai being £1, and Chartered and Chartered Mercantile 10s. per share higher.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered. In Bombay Seeds no movement is reported, but Calcutta descriptions are all higher, Linseed ex-Warehouse 6d., to arrive 1s. Rapeseed both ex-Warehouse and to arrive 6d. per quarter. For Indian Wheat there is no change in quotations.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed quiet, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged both on the spot and to arrive for Surats, but Americans to arrive we learn from private advices were 1-32d. to 1-16d. per lb. lower. From New York, notwithstanding a small day's receipts at the ports, prices were quoted 1-16 cent. lower both for ready Cotton and Futures. The receipts to date give the following comparisons :—

	This week	Last week	1878	1877
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	7,000	6,000	5,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,247,000	...	4,023,000	3,783,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	9,08,694
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	27,495
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	12,37,850
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	1,56,782
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	63,749
Loans	Inc.	,,	3,17,729
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	8,16,432
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	14,952
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	3,86,705

These alterations are unimportant in amount, and are not likely to have any effect on the market either way. The decrease in Bills discounted, however, is worthy of notice, showing as it does a diminution in the trade demand which is quite the reverse of what might be expected with increasing arrivals of produce from up-country. Altogether the tendency towards dearer money is less marked than was generally anticipated would be the case at this period of the season, and it seems now not at all unlikely that rates have seen their highest.

Exchange.—Bar Silver in London having recovered from 49 11-16d. to 49¾d. per oz., business opened with a slightly firmer appearance at the top quotations of Saturday, and during the afternoon, although Bank Paper was unaltered, Private Paper was scarcely negotiable even at those. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7½d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2·05½.	,,

Gold remains unchanged at Rs. 19-10-6 per tola, but the rate is nominal with no buyers.

On Calcutta we hear of no change, demand being still 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues very quiet with nothing of importance doing. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 92½ to ¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97⅛.

The Share Market still remains dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 657½, but Nationals have receded from Rs. 104 to Rs. 102. In Press shares the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars. Land Companies are depressed, and we reduce our quotations Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 100 for Mazagon. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steadily giving way. In Alliance we note a decline of Rs. 100 in Central India and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5, and in Bombay Hemp and Jute Rs. 2½ per share.

Cotton to-day has been quiet in the extreme, and transactions for export have been quiet insignificant. The quieter news from Liverpool and the decline in New York quotations has brought out a number of resales at a reduction of Rs. 2 from Saturday's rates, but pending advices of to-day's market in Liverpool buyers have not been disposed to operate even at the decline, whilst regular sellers seem equally indisposed to press sales. Arrivals into the up-country markets are small and the receipts here during the past few days have been light, the total for the four days being only 16,066 bales. The following are closing quotations :—

Good Ginned Broach, April	Rs.	242	per candy.
Do. Omra,	,,	224	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	218	,,
G. F. do	,,	213	,,
Good Dhollera May	,,	225	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	219	,,

Seeds—Linseed is very firm at Rs. 6-15, and Rapeseed is unchanged at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-1¼ per cwt.

Freights are practically unchanged. For Liverpool by steamer 23s. 9d. continues the quotation for ready and 25s. for May shipment, and by sail we quote 20s. to 23s. 9d. per ton. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports the supply of tonnage is in access of present requirements, and 25s., payable here, is the nominal rate.

Piece Goods are in no way altered. The demand is quiet but fairly steady, and prices are unaltered all round.

Coals are firm, but we do not hear of any fresh business to arrive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th April as compared with the statement issued on the 12th April :—

Liabilities.	12th April. Rs.	19th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,39,627	48,48,321
Do do. at Branches	12,17,648	11,90,153
Other Deposits	1,87,03,062	1,74,65,812
Post Bills	11,327	10,640
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,87,386	4,64,348
	3,65,59,650	3,61,79,274
Assets.		
Government Securities	28,35,039	26,78,257
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,64,732	22,00,985
Loans, on Security of do. do.	52,69,602	55,87,331
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,390	7,107
Bills Discounted	1,32,04,683	1,23,88,251
Stamps	3,091	3,192
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,368		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,368	3,48,368
Bullion	3,16,837	2,82,122
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,16,752	1,01,800
Cash and Currency Notes	1,21,95,156	1,25,81,861
	3,65,59,650	3,61,79,274

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Hermione, 303 tons, Captain S. Milner, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 2,485 bales cotton and 160 cwts bones.

The s. s. Salisbury, 1,278 tons, Captain G. W., sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. McAlpine and Mr. Cook as passengers.

The s. s. Elpis, 1,301 tons, Captain T. H. Periam, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C. T. Swans, Mr. J. V. Stuart for Suez, and 60 deck passengers for Aden.

The s. s. Lady Lycett, 1,198 tons, Captain G. Eratt, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Middlesbrough, 13th March, with a cargo of 516 tons coals and railway material. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Calcutta, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Carnegy, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Laing, and 76 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Lady Lycett (s)	Eratt	Middlesbrough, Mar 13.
21	Calcutta (s)	Smith	Bussorah, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Akola (s)	Stewart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Knight Companion	Johnson	Galle.
	Elpis (s)	Periam	Havre.
	Salisbury (s)	Wood	Liverpool.
	Bokhara (s)	Orman	Southampton.

The barque Hermoine, Milner, to Falmouth, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chanda to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Calcutta to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 17—Steamers Reliance, Satara and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable.)

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Hydaspes which sailed on 13th April :—For Madras—G Claridge, Mr McKae, Mr Robinson, Mr and Mrs Upton, Mrs Smallwood and child, and R S Martin. For Galle—Mr Ewing. For Adelaide—Mr O'Donoroe and Rev W Parker. For Melbourne—Mr J S Evans. For Suez—Hon'ble E G and Mrs Birch. For Brindisi—Mr Moir. For Venice—Col W H A and Mrs Butler, Mr Dignam, Mr Bird, and Rev V. Gorga. For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Bonnaud and 4 children, Mr O'Brien, Mr and Mrs Palmer, Mr Toms and 3 children, Mrs Brooks, Mr Siermann, Mrs Clarke, Mrs Book, Mr Mitchell, Mr Russell, Mr Wakley, Mrs Creany, Mr Vaillant, Mrs Kilby and 3 children, Mr Robertson, Hon'ble G H P and Mrs Evans and 3 children, Mr Craigie, Mrs Bruce and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Allen, Col G and Mrs Holroyd and 3 children, Miss Holroyd, Mr J R Evans, Mr Ray, Mr and Mrs Kennedy, and Mrs Wilkinson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
19	Ethiopia (s)	Calcutta.
	Goa (s)	Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Ethiopia :—Major Richmond, Mr Woolsey, Mr Fitzgerald, Mrs Dampier and 2 children, Captain Taylor, Mrs Goodrick, Rev W Trotman, and Mrs Ellis.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 21.

From Liverpool.

Sidonian s—35 cases whiskey, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Indus s—5 cases champagne, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Propontis s—300 barrels green coppers, Peel, Cassels and Co.

From London.

Lombardy s—40 cases candles, Bhaichund Roopchund.
St. George s—30 casks shots, Mahamedally Noorbhoy.
Orchis s—2 cases soap, Gulamally Jeewanjee and Co ; 26 packages glassware, Abdoolally Khyroobhoy.
Alnwick Castle s—11 casks beer, Edulji Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.
Presnitz s—2,106 bales iron, Romington and Co.
Manilla s—12 cases silvered plate glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy ; 100 barrels pitch and 60 runlets tar, Tajbhoy Bodhabhoy ; 60 pigs lead, Mamedally Noorbhoy ; 1 case binding cloth and 5 cases printing ink, Abdoolally Meyasaheb Surufally.
Wilton—9 casks zinc sheets, Abdoolally Surufally and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—120 cases brandy and 120 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 21.

For Liverpool.

Cella s—45 bales wool, Rijoomull Ramchund ; 400 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co ; 24 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund ; 38 bales wool, Tulockchund Kevulram.
Eros s—140 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 15 bales cotton waste, Essajee Allibhoy ; 422 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 31 bales cotton waste, D Jaipall ; 200 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 90 cwts ginger, Hurry Bhanjee.
Shakespeare—100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz.
Evesham Abbey—343¾ cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jettany.
Dumfrieshire—360 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co.

For London.

Bokhara s—2¾ cwts E teeth, Mahamedjee Hajee Adomjee ; 4 cwts E teeth, Ebram Passia ; 4¾ cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehman Ahmed ; 5 bales carpets and 1 case shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 2 cases shawls, Forbes and Co ; 1 case shawls, Nursingdass Hurnundroy ; 1 case shawls, Jankidass Amirchund ; 1 case shawls, Ramchund Currumchund ; 26 cases shawls, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 7 cases shawls, Tarachund Gu shamdass ; 9 cases shawls, Munsookroy Sobharam ; 1 case shawls, Rambhoy Gianchund ; 2 cases shawls, Mahamed Hoosen ; 6 cases shawls, Framjee sands and Co ; 1 case shawls, Hajee Safedin Moludin.

For Bremerhaven.

Woodville—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Havre.

Elpis s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Natant—2,210 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co ; 500 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Wilton s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Plainmoller s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1000 bales cotton, 4500 cwts linseed and 1386 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

From Genoa.

Assiria s—3000 cwts gingellyseed and 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Venice.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.
Trinacria s—200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.
Medea s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Trinacria s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Medea s—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton E Spiner and Co ; 1 box Precious stones, Volkart Brothers.

For Naples.

Assinia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Leghorn.

Manilla s—999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Barcelona.

Assiria s—500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

HIGH COURT.—April 22.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

252-76—Tyabjee and S—Cumroodin Tyebjee and another vs Kerbadjee Hormusjee.
316-78—Tyabjee and S—Pathan Elibux bin Meya Abdoola and another vs Hajee Alli Mahomed Rahimtoola.
646-78—In person—Jethibai vs Thucker Narron Dewjee and another.
5-79—Craigie L and O—Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hurdeodass Bajooram and others.
188-79—In person—Hurjee Chutturbhooj and others vs Arab Abdar Rajak &c.
218-79—Chalk and Walker—Allana Moosa and others vs Lilladhur Kessowjee—Tyabjee and S.
256-79—Shapurjee and T—Sha Candas Cursondas vs Khoja Hajibhoy Essa.
258-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundas Jewandas vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
267-79—Bhaishunker N—Abdoolally Budroodin and another vs Currimjee Dossajee.
273-79—Shapurjee and T—Khoosbal Hurridass and others vs Thacker Dayal Ruttonsey.

Long Causes.

640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafa, &c., vs Shaik Ally Bin Hoosein—Khanderao M.
400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakessen Khooshaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.
250-78—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowia—Crawford and B.
153-79—Craigie L and O—Wishundass Purshotum vs Mahomed Ahmed Ebrahim, &c—Macfarlane and G.
156-79—H Bicknell—Mithabai vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, L and O.
163-79—Craigie L and O—James Bevis and others vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and others—Bhaishunker N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 19.

Bonnyman, Surg Major, on leave, from Satara.
Chester, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Bareilly.
Stack, Lieut Col, 3rd Cavalry, on sick leave, from Deesa.

April 20.

Fraser, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Indore.
Baker, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Roberts, Major, Dy Asst Qr-mr Genl, on leave, from Kamptee.
Brodie, Surg Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Browne, Captain, 19th Regt, on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Jackson, Surg, on duty, from Kurrachee.

April 21.

Harpur, Col, 26th Bombay N I on leave, from Deesa.
Crispin, Lieut Col, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—April 21.

Brooke, Captain, 40th Regt, on leave, to England.
Trevelyan, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Trent, Lieut Col, 60th Lt Infantry, on leave, to England.
Roberts, Major, Dy Ast Qr-mr Genl, on furlough, to England.
Prendergast, Surg, on duty, to Aden.
Goodfellow, C. I., R E, on leave, to England.
Carruthers, Captain, 16th Bombay N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Ewart, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr Larminie, Mag and Collr, Burdwan, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

Mr F Wyer, Mag and Collr, Bogra, to act as Mag and Collr. of Burdwan.

Mr J C Vessey, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr. Bogra, to act as Mag and Collr. of Bogra.

Mr T G Charles, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Fureedpore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr H Hastings, Asst sub-Depy Opium Agent, Mynpoorie, is allowed leave for six months.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort St. George, 7th to 10th April.

Colonel G Leslie, R A, who has been posted to this Presidency, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Centre District.

Surgeon F E Barrow having completed a tour of foreign service will proceed to England by the Troopship leaving Bombay on 16th April.

Lieut-Col Woodward, B Brigade R H A, is posted to Secunderabad for duty.

Surgeon-Major E B Grant from arrival from England, to general duty Burmah Circle, to embark at Madras.

Captain Bowlby, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for sixty days.

The services of Serjeant J Wilson, 2-16th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General for employment as Commissariat Serjeant on probation.

Colonel G Leslie, R A, will, on arrival at Madras, assume Command of the District as senior officer, during the absence of Major-General T Raikes, C B, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 14.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—14th Regiment—Lieut Rae to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ruttledge, resigned.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major Robertson, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 4th N I, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Allahabad Division, during the absence on medical certificate of Colonel Forsyth, or until further orders.

Major G A Way, Staff Corps, doing general duty at Lucknow, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the 4th N I, during the absence of Major Robertson as Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Allahabad Division, or until further orders.

Lieut Col B L Gordon, R H A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Ferozepore, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Major C S Harvey, R A, is directed to proceed from Kuram to Gibraltar, and join No 18 Battery 7th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain T P Lloyd, 60th Rifles, will proceed to join the 4th Battalion, into which he has recently been promoted.

The names of the following officers are added to the list of those detailed for transport duty in the field :—

Lieut J J Swinton, R A, Captain A W Noyes, and Lieut A Ruttledge, 2 14th Foot.

The appointment of Lieut H W Prior, 81st Foot, to transport duty in the field, is cancelled at his own request.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 16.)

Mr. H Sewell, Collector of Trichinopoly, furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for eighteen months.

The services of Mr. Pigott, Accountant, N W Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following permenent promotion is ordered :—Mr. E T Anthony, Accountant, 2nd Grade, to be Accountant, 1st Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Orders by His Grace the Governor in Council.

Ootacamund, 10th April.

Major C S Blair, Staff Corps, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year and four days, and on medical certificate for eleven months and twenty-six days.

Major E G V Holloway, Staff Corps, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year, nine months, and eighteen days, and on medical certificate for two months and twelve days.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Major Jamieson, Staff Corps, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Rajahmundry and Samulcottah, vice Major Holloway, who vacates.

Surgeon-General G. Smith, Indian Medical Department, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for six months.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C S Elliot, Staff Corps, Commissary-General, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for one year, eleven months, and twenty-four days.

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) H H Firth, Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th N I, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for twenty months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

by Lieut. Col. W. S. Hewett, Commandant, B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

1. The undermentioned members are granted one month's leave of absence from this date and has the Commanding Officer's permission to take their Rifles with them, viz.

No. 284 Vol. H. Sibbald, Letter D. Company.
,, 233 ,, S. W. Chart, ,,

2. The undermentioned members having Joined are Taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz.

No. 901 Vol. Lillywhite, F R, to Letter D. Company.
,, 906 ,, Slater, J, ,, B. ,,
,, 929 ,, Lee, G H, ,, D. ,,

3. All members who have not yet returned their Rifles to Head Quarters for inspection will be good enough to do so before 10 a. m. on Tuesday 22nd, as the last inspection of arms by the Civil Master Armourer will take place on that ady.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..........................29th, 7h. 7·6 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M. H. M.	Sun sets. P.M. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Tues. 22	......	5 40	6 17	0 2 m 11 47 a	5 33 m 6 13 a
Wed. 23	St. George.—English Mail expected.	5 39	6 17	0 34 a ...	6 2 m 6 32 a
Th. 24	......	5 38	6 18	0 14 m 1 6 a	6 30 m 7 4 a
Fri. 25	St. Mark.	5 38	6 18	0 44 m 1 43 a	7 2 m 7 39 a
Sat. 26	......	5 37	6 18	1 15 m 2 22 a	7 38 m 8 18 a
Sun. 27	2nd Sunday after Easter	5 36	6 19	1 52 m 3 7 a	8 15 m 9 5 a
Mon. 28	......	5 36	6 19	2 54 m 3 56 a	8 58 m 10 4 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

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Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 11th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF, AND GRANT OF CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS, MATES, AND ENGINEERS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

MILLER—April 14th, at Rampore Haut, the wife of Henry Cleveland Miller, of a daughter.
MCGOWAN—April 16th, at Lahore, the wife of Walter McGowan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CROUCH—CARROLL—April 16th, at "All Saints" Church, Coonoor, by the Rev Clement Smith, Charles Philip Crouch, Bengal Police, to Frances Emily, eldest daughter of Jame, Carroll, A B D, Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills.
DUNDAS—WILSON—April 15th, at Christ's Church, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev J Richardson, George Whyte-Melville Dundas, H. M.'s 92nd Highlanders, third son of the late Sir David Dundas, of Beechwood, Edinburgh, and Dunira, Perthshire, to Matila Louisa Mary, third daughter of Minden J. Wilson, Esq., Mozufferpore, Tirhoot.
SIMPSON—SMITH—April 14th, at Ootacamund, at St Stephens' Church, by the Rev Henry Pope, Charles Skinner Simpson, to Florence Olivia, eldest daughter of Mr W E Smith.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—April 13th, at Gadee, Moorshedabad, Mabel Flora, the only daughter of Mr and Mrs S J Andrews, aged 11 months and 13 days.
FELLOWES—April 9th, of Dysentery, at Camp Kala Chupri, on the Thull-Chotiali route, Lieutenant-Colonel Halford Fellowes, B S C, Commandant 32nd Punjab Pioneers.
FITZGERALD—April 16th, at Allahabad, Mr. W. FitzGerald, Head Assistant of the Commissioner's Office, aged 54 years.
GUY—April 9th, at Maldah, of Cholera, Louis Guy, of Bholepur Silk Factory.
MADGE—April 17th, at Bangalore, Mary Ann, widow of Captain E. H. Madge, late of H. M.'s 19th Regt., aged 86 years.
NORTON—April 15th, at Calcutta, John Norton, proprietor of the firm of R. B. Rodda & Co.
REILLY—April 16th, at Dehra, Mrs Emily Reilly, relict of the late Colonel Reilly.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1879.

From the letter published this morning from our correspondent with the Kurram Field Force, it will be seen that preparations are being energetically carried out there, providing for an immediate advance upon Kabul, should such be ordered by the Government of India. The fact that the brigades are being concentrated, and that 150 miles of telegraph wire have been sent on to the extreme front, point only to one conclusion—that a forward movement of the troops is in contemplation. We suspect, however, that much as such action may be thought called for at Simla, that the necessary sanction from home can only be obtained with great difficulty—if obtained at all. We have already on a former occasion pointed out how necessary it is to the interests of the Cabinet that some kind of peace shall be patched up on the first opportunity, and although it may be true that Yakub Khan does not show himself inclined to come to an arrangement—no matter how favourable—still the policy of inaction, or rather the policy of holding to what we have already got, is likely to be persevered in as long as possible. Notwithstanding the fact so well known in India that everything is being got ready for an occupation of Kabul as soon as the snow clears away from the line of march, it will be seen that in England the Government persists in announcing to the House that no such march is as yet in contemplation, and that it "has not been ordered." The arguments in favour of standing fast are, that as we hold Kandahar, Jalallabad and other districts that yield in ordinary times a no small proportion of the annual revenue of Afghanistan, and that as the Amir has at present a large force collected at Kabul at a severe strain on the resources of the Afghan exchequer, it is supposed that funds there will soon run short, that desertions and discontent will probably result, and that Yakub Khan, in consequence, will be only too glad after a little time to come to terms. From the news received the other day from Herat it would appear that on that side of the country, at all events, these expectations are being fulfilled. But the Government of India cannot believe very strongly that they will hold good everywhere, or they would not be putting in hand the preparations to which our correspondent refers. These were so significant that he actually felt himself justified in pointing to the 25th of this month as the probable date for their being carried into effect. Whether the advance takes place on that date or not, it is satisfactory to learn that everything is now ready to carry out the movement promptly and efficiently. The meaning of it all probably is, that Government anticipates that the troops beyond Gundamuck will probably before long be attacked by the forces that the Amir is now concentrating, in which case there could be no further reason for delaying the occupation of his capital. That measure we consider is absolutely necessary if the country is to be reduced to that degree of order that is absolutely necessary before this frontier question can be properly settled.

A struggle has now commenced in Russia, the end of which it is impossible to foretell. Whilst schemes of aggression against the peace of surrounding nations were in progress—whilst Russian politicians were wrapped up in the intrigues that have brought bloodshed, war, and pestilence over some of the fairest regions of Europe—a movement was on foot at their very door and within their own borders that at last threatens to shake the stability of their Empire to its very foundation. Thoughtful minds have long pointed to a war between Absolutism and Anarchy in Russia as certain to occur, and the state of siege, which Reuter tells us now prevails there marks the commencement of the struggle. Socialism has become a reality before which the absolute monarchs of Europe have learned to tremble, but the repressive measures by which they hope to smother the evil will only end in augmenting it. That evil is the inevitable result of those military systems that have become more and more intolerable and that are pressing upon the life of the suffering populations of the countries in question. To add, therefore, to the burden, as is now attempted to be done in Russia, will only be to add to the flame instead of quenching it. That country has truly a time of tribulation in prospect, compared with which the troubles of the war with Turkey will be as nothing.

A period of forty-five years has elapsed since the American ship "Shepherdess" deliverd the first cargo of natural ice in Bombay. As the carts with their frozen treasure passed through the town, scores of people followed them curious to discover the composition of the new importation Many of the most inquisitive of the beholders, not satisfied with a mere ocular inspection of the freight, attacked the glassy-looking blocks with sticks and stones, and as the fractured pices flew off in all directions they were eagerly secured and examined by all within reach. The specimens were quickly picked up, and as quickly dropped. Disappointed boys snatched the prizes from the hands of the first finders before those fortunate individuals had ascertained what it was they had discovered, and as the carts passed the European soldiers on guard, even sentinels at their posts were unable to resist the temptation to have a "go" at the miniature icebergs, and freely used the point of the old regulation bayonet to secure what they knew would make a welcome refrigerant beverage. It was no sooner discovered that the soldiers knew all about the new element, and that they swallowed it both in a liquid and solid form, than the word was passed amongst the crowd of natives that the glassy sparkling blocks which had puzzled the town was *Europe water*. A large proportion of those who followed the ice carts were Hindus, and much too orthodox to be tempted to commit an offence against caste by openly swallowing anything that might by the remotest probability have been touched by a European. Whether they adopted on that day any secret means of testing the stomachic properties of ice we are unable to say, certain it is that of the many tons that were chipped off the passing blocks, the whole speedily disappeared, although a few Hindu urchins alone were venturous enough to crunch the spoil before an assembled city. When the excitement had subsided and that cargo of ice had been stowed away in the native town, all the Brahmins and other Hindus of Bombay vowed and registered one huge oath, as big as the bell of the temple of Brahma, that no Europe water would ever pass their lips. But time develops history and introduces changes, and in less than half a century from the day when ice was first brought to Bombay as an article of trade, we have to record the fact that the caste ordinance which made ice prohibitory to the orthodox Hindu is now best observed only in the breach of what was intended to be a national law. Ice is now in high universal favour not only in Bombay but all over India and to-day the demand far exceeds the supply. That demand is now in process of being met, to a limited extent, by the introduction of a local ice manufacture, and one of the most pleasing features connected with the industry is that a Hindu gentleman—shall we say a very rigid Hindu?—is one of its busiest promoters.

For the forty-five years that ice has been an article of trade in Bombay it has remained a pure luxury. The trade has been a virtual monopoly in the hands of an American dealer. The price, as we have said, has made it a luxury, and its use has been confined to well-to do people. The common-sense of mankind will admit that it should not, if possible, be prohibited to the poor, and that every means should be used to bring it to the homes of even the labouring classes—certainly it should easily reach them in times of sickness if not in seasons of health. The American monopoly has, we suppose, proved sufficiently remunerative to the proprietors to make them regardless of the increasing demand of the public. Even the ordinary requirements of the comparatively rich and regular ice-customers has been too frequently met by an empty ice-house and a lamentable ice-famine. These famines have been very frequent and not seldom have occurred in the most trying seasons of the year. Many a sick bed has been made miserable for want of ice, and many a death has occurred from the same cause. Not only have the public paid extravagantly for their daily supply, but how often has it been made a special favour to get a dole of the article at all? And lastly, and worst of all, what is really a great essential of life in this country has been locked up at sunset, and from then to sunrise the only appeal that would be listened to was that which was accompanied in the addition to a money payment, by the written demand of a medical man as a guarantee of the urgency of the requisition. The ice-house was placed at the southern extremity of the Fort thirty years ago, as far as possible removed from the bulk of the population, while not a single small depot was established to bring the luxury nearer within the reach of the customers. This neglect of the interests of the public on the part of the proprietors of the American ice-house has resulted in a class of Mahomedan ice-hawkers who have been retailing their supply at two and even three hundred per cent. above cost price. The best commentary that we can offer on the business relations that have hitherto subsisted between the ice-house proprietors and the public of Bombay is, that in thirty years not one improvement either in quantity of supply, or in price, or in the accommodation of customers has been made, probably because there has been an entire absence of healthy competition.

The experience of the use of ice by the native population of Bombay has been to prove to them its high value as a household necessity, in sickness and in health. If it is not more freely used than at present, the reason is simply because the price at the ice-house places it beyond the purchasing power of the greater number of the community and out of easy reach of many who are able to buy but cannot send a servant several miles to fetch it. It has been observed that if ice could be produced and sold at a lower price than it now is, the number of purchasers would increase exactly in proportion to the reduced cost. This fact has been fully realized by Messrs. Forbes and Co., the spirited projectors of the new ice factory that may now be seen successfully at work in Moody Bay, and a daily supply of about ten tons is produced and sold at distant depôts at the rate of six pies per pound. The quality of the ice, which is produced in large blocks from Tulsi water, appears to be unexceptionable, having no trace of ether or any other odour about it. Already the selling depôts at the Crawford Market and Paydhuni are crowded with customers, and this additional supply, coming at the present season, is an almost priceless boon to thousands who never before dreamed of using the article. The daily outturn is at present, we understand, quite insufficient to meet the demand, and it would almost appear as if there was no limit to the consumption in Bombay of cheap ice. Every attempt that has hitherto been made in this city to break the neck of the American monopoly has been met by the process of underselling. By this the public profited, but only for a short time, for the firm in possession of the ice-house has always hitherto been able to exhaust the new competitor, and as soon as each venturesome importer was disposed of, the public were made aware of the fact by a return to the high prices of thirty years ago. The ice factory established by Messrs. Forbes and Co. has been working for the last two or three weeks, and it is to the interest of the public that both it and the other similar undertaking, the works of which, we understand, are fast approaching completion, shall prosper and be able to maintain their position.

That the manufacture of artificial ice will become a regular business in Bombay admits apparently of no doubt. The process of manufacture is now much simplified, and the article can be produced even in India at a price low enough to reach the labouring poor. The factories of to-day have thus an advantage over all those previously started, and we think and hope that they will prove successful. Already we hear of disappointed shareholders in cotton mills who are regretting they did not invest their capital in ice factories instead! It may be true that excess of competition may arise and cause loss to the too confident, for it is the bane of Bombay that everything is overdone,—the Bunia capitalist can beat even a Chinaman in imitation,—but whatever may be the fate of our future companies for the manufacture of artificial ice, it appears certain that the industry itself will prevail. For ice has long since taken its place as a household necessity in this country, and the people will have it if they can possibly purchase it. As the pioneers of an industry that will bring comfort to many in this country, Messrs. Forbes and Co. deserve the warm thanks of the people of Bombay and the people of India, and we wish them every success in their new venture.

THE KURRAM FIELD FORCE.
PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALY KHEYL, April 10.

In accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government the troops have been thus brigaded preparatory apparently to an advance upon Kabul :—

1st Division

1st Brigade.	*2nd Brigade.*
72nd Highlanders.	92nd Highlanders.
5th Goorkhas.	21st Punjab N. I.
28th Punjab N.I.	5th Punjab Infantry.

Reserve Battalion.

23rd Punjab Pioneers with one company Sappers and Miners.

Cavalry Brigade.

One Squadron H. M.'s 9th Lancers.
12th Bengal Cavalry. 14th Bengal Cavalry.

The Artillery will consist of F-A. of the R. H. A. and two mountain batteries.

The 2nd Division, which has not yet been brigaded, will remain on this side of the Shutargardan holding the line of communication from Aly Kheyl to Kohat. The advanced brigade of this Division will consist of 67th Foot and 11th Bengal N. I. (the latter an old "Poorbeah" regiment), strongly entrenched in a series of earthworks that are being constructed on a fine spacious plateau that stretches down from the mountains into the Hariah river, an admirably chosen spot, commanding the entrance to the valley and completely dominating the whole of the surrounding country. With a strong fort on this plateau two regiments might not only consider themselves perfectly safe but might hold the valley against an army unprovided with artillery.

To-day witnessed the completion of the concentration of the 1st Brigade, with 23rd Pioneers and Sappers and Miners, on the Aly Kheyl plateau. To give your readers an idea of the deficiency of mule carriage with this force, I have merely to say that it has taken over a fortnight to move up these troops from Habib Kila, the old Afghan cantonment at the foot of the Peiwar, not twenty miles distant. As the road over the Peiwar mountain range, owing to the snow and slush which lies deep upon it, is entirely impassable for *laden* camels, and as we have no elephants, mules only can be used. But of these there were only a sufficiency for the transport of a single complete regiment, which on the average requires, if a native one, 600 mules, and if a European one, 800 at the very least,—the reserve ammunition accompanying a regiment requiring alone just 150 mule loads. Thus there were no other means of concentrating the 1st Brigade except by bringing them up in single regiments and by sending back the carriage at once to bring up the next corps, rather a ridiculous proceeding, when one thinks of it, and calculated to raise a smile on the face of our friendly neighbours when they hear the story.

The General having thus successfully concentrated his Brigade, the next thing for him to do is to keep the midnight intruders out of the camp, for ever since the regiments commenced to arrive bullets come nightly, merrily singing through our camps and tents, whilst often a small battle rages outside, our outlying picquets firing a dozen shots should any moving object pass their way after night fall.

The prowling Mungal and Jaji idea of annoying us is this. Ascending a hill top some 600 or 800 off yards he elevates his rifle—for hundreds of Enfields are concealed in this valley—and sends a few bullets at random in amongst the tents of the hated "kafir," when some picquet commences volley firing at the flash of his rifle. He then thinks it time to move off to repeat the same operation from some other neighbouring hill top, being quite safe in this land of ravine and forest. Although this wild random firing has hitherto proved perfectly harmless, still some of us have had remarkably narrow escapes—for instance, a week ago two men succeeded in creeping up within ten yards of the tent occupied by Lieutenant Ramsay Spence, evidently thinking from his gorgeous gold laced forage cap and noble bearing that they had "spotted" the General instead of only a "Sub-Assistant Commissary General." Simultaneously they let fly into the tent and then bolted. Startled out of our sleep by the noise, which resembled the discharge of two small cannon—so heavily does the native man charge his fowling piece—we found the sentry, one of the 28th P. N. I., fumbling with his rifle. This man ought to have been loaded but was not, and in the excitement as he opened his breech-block he *dropped the cartridge*, so the two men ran past him and clean escaped. A patrol jacket belonging to the officer in question was found shot through and through in eight places. It was hanging up on the tent pole at the time, which was also struck by a bullet. The following day the General and his staff were lying in the Pioneer camp. About midnight, a man, evidently stalking the General, stole up within a couple of hundred yards of his tent, but there found himself confronting a sentry concealed in a *sunga*, or small earth work. He was the first to let fly and put a bullet through every fold of the sentry's puggree, which showed that it must have passed within a hair's breadth of his head, and then bolted. It is extremely hard to make the sentries patrol with loaded rifles. They do not like it, as it naturally entails extra caution in the handling of their weapons, and a native, as we all know, would sooner lose his life than be put to the least extra trouble, or do anything that necessitates the exercise of his faculties.

Of course, many of your readers are extremely anxious to know if an advance has been decided upon. Although I cannot boast of the confidence of the General like so many newspaper military correspondents, I nevertheless answer them in the affirmative. "Straws show the way the wind blows," and there are a great many straws in the Kurram Valley. I unhesitatingly say that the 25th of this month will see one brigade across the Shutargardan, should the Supreme Government not have completely altered its mind between this and then. When your readers learn that there are already 120 miles of telegraph wire just arrived at the most advanced spot occupied by the Kurram Column, they can form but one conclusion—which is, that the Government would like to connect Ghazni and Kabul with Simla in its system of telegraphs. The General and his staff have made complete arrangements—so far, I say advisedly, as complete arrangements can possibly be made—when only one-third of the necessary carriage can be obtained for the crossing of the Shutargardan and the passage of the terrible Hazar Daruckt defile 16 miles long. One thing is known and that is that no tents will be pitched between Rokean and Khushi, and should tents be taken at all, bivouacing will be the order of the day. As, however, in this land of "peak and pine" there is no lack of fuel and the days are already getting unpleasantly warm, the troops will not look upon this as much of a hardship. The whole performance, in short, will in the opinion of your humble correspondent savour of a rush in and a rush out of Kabul. In my next letter, however, I trust to be able to give you a more detailed account of the plans and preparations made for the advance into the Logar Valley, which lies on the reverse side of the Shutargardan.

Mr. H. W. S. Melborne.—My dear friend,—You tell me that I must be very happy in getting rid of those headaches to which I was like you so frequently subject. Make use, as I did, of *Grimault's Guarana* and you shall wonder at its marvellous results.—John Smith [Liverpool].

TAL CHOTIALI FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BUSH-KI-BIT, CHICHAR PASS,
April 11.

When I last wrote the second column was at the Hanumbar Pass leading out of the Bori, and was on the eve of commencing what was in some respects the most interesting and in others the least so, while it was certainly the most venturesome part of its march. After leaving the Hanumbar Pass it was decided, on Col. Browne's advice, to leave the Tal Valley altogether to the southward and to cut across country straight to the Han Pass by a road known to the Bori and Luni Valley people. A long march, some forty miles, would be saved by such a march ; but the venturesome part of the performance consisted in the part of the intervening portion of country—five days' march—being utterly uninhabited, rendered so by the quarrels of the Baluch and Afghan tribes. By hook and crook and admirable arrangement supplies were collected by the Commissariat officer, Capt. Luckhardt, in the Luni Valley, and the force started for the Han Pass. No one, of course, knew the road, and the distance had to be guessed from native information, and in order to be perfectly sure of not running short of provision very long marches were undertaken. The first was eighteen miles right across the Luni Valley, into the mountains between it and the Chamalang Valley, and we found ourselves towards nightfall in the Trikh Kurram Pass—a jumble of rough mountains. There was a difficulty at first about water, but plenty was afterwards discovered. Next day a tortuous hilly march of seventeen miles took us into the Chamalang Valley—a fine open valley full of water and capable of any amount of cultivation, but rendered barren and utterly desolate by the curse of race antagonism. Next day a march of eleven miles over exceptionally rough and mountainous country took us into Bala Daka, a somewhat similar valley to the Chamalang. On the 4th day, sixteen miles marching through the Han Pass, a long and wild mountain district, brought us to the entrance of Barkhour (called usually Barkhar, and goodness only knows why, Lugan Barkhan by the English), the summer residence of numerous Baluch tribes, along which we marched on the 5th day to Nahar Kot, where it is proposed to establish a cantonment. Vatakri, another proposed site, is about fifteen miles further S. W. From the length of these marches the severe work entailed on the troops may be easily guessed, especially as the road as found was merely a mountain path, and in many places had to be made before it became passable for troops, but the whole march was admirably performed. On arriving at Bala Daka it was found, much to our astonishment, that the Madras troops under Col. Prendergast were at Bahan Khand, about ten miles from us, and that Major Keene's column (Sandeman's) was further still from the Pass at Brahamzai Khelat. Sandeman himself, with his own escort, crossed the almost impervious barrier of the Tandhran Range by the Mar Pass to the south, but the troops could not follow him. In fact, this march has established the fact that the only practicable pass thereabouts is the Han. The same difficulties for the same reason are experienced along the Tal Chotiali road as regards supplies for the last few days of the march. But a settled government at Valakri or Barkhan will soon alter that and good roads could be constructed either way with the greatest ease, there being no engineering difficulties to speak of. In respect of length, that road *via* the Tal Valley to Khushdil Khan in the Pishin from Nahar Kot is 208 miles, and that *via* the Bori Valley 198 miles, and either roads lead through populous valleys. So the march and its results may be looked upon as satisfactory and successful. Water between the marches in the debatable land is scarce, but this defect could be easily remedied by digging, signs of water close beneath the surface being visible in many places. So much for the country. The inhabitants met *en route* from the Pishin are at first Kakars of various sections. At first the Panizais who give so much trouble at Quetta—an ill-favoured but not a dangerous lot ; then the Zakhpels—a wild tribe of mountaineers in the upper regions about Mounts Mazhevo and Surghwand, too poor and savage to be dangerous to anyone ; and last, the Utman and Sandar Khels of the Bori and adjacent valleys—a rich and prosperous people (especially the latter,) with a greater local name as warriors than they deserve. The Lunis and Zarkhans are the Pathans next met with, but these are not Kakars, neither are these peaceful by nature, but have not sufficigood weapons to render themselves worth a thought by us ; indeed, the latter have been nearly wiped out by those pests of the neighbourhood, the Maris Baluchis. There only remain the Spin Tarins of the Tal Valley, who would be too thankful for deliverance from the Maris ever to molest us. The only people likely to be troublesome are in the Zhob Valley, where they have many means of attacking our flanks, but the late fight at Baghawa showed how very much over-rated their prowess was, and has had the advantage of thoroughly cowing them. A very small show of force would serve to keep them quiet. As the road nowhere presents any engineering difficulties, as the inhabitants are numerous *en route* and nowhere formidable, the route may be considered fairly opened. The main difficulty lies unquestionably in the great elevation of the higher passes, several being 8,000 ft. and upwards and liable in consequence to being snowed up and impassable in winter weather. I think when the maps are printed and published you will find that a trade line could be easily taken from Barkhan over the Han Pass (4,600 ft.) through the Tal, Luni, Bori, and Zhob valleys to Balozai Karez near Mount Kand and from there to Quetta *via* the Owal Valley or in to the Pishin *via* Barshori near Mount Kand. That line would cross no bad passes, nor great heights, and would go through a rich and naturally prosperous district fairly populated from end to end, along which the road would, for the most part, be flat and easy while a small military force would be ample to keep the inhabitants in order until the habits of peace were engrained in them. If the horrors of the Kachi desert in summer and the terrors of the Dasht part of the Bolan in winter be taken into consideration, let alone the impracticability of the Pass itself during the July rains, I think there can be no question as to the superiority of some such route as that above indicated. If the march of the Tal Chotiali Field Force has achieved nothing else, it has conferred a benefit to India and its Central Asian trade by proving the existence of an easy trade road along its line of march. Military lines, in case of any future war with Afghanistan and farther up country towards Central Asia, would take very much shorter roads than that above pointed out. I have merely given the one along which the trader of the future may drive his carts or pack animals with a certainty of sale and profit *en route* should the Indian Government decide to give him the necessary protection, and this could be done at a very small cost.

With regard to Vatakri and Barkhan, it strikes me these places have been very much overrated. They are thoroughly Baluchi in appearance—that is, there is the same path, the same scanty vegetation and patches of bare land, the same barren appearance except where irrigation reaches and cultivation is carried on, the same want of trees and the same grass in the lower lands that is to be seen all over the lower districts of Baluchistan. The country is distinctly inferior in natural products to that immediately beyond the Han Pass at higher levels ; indeed, except as regards water supply and a somewhat cooler climate, I do not see that it is far superior to the districts in the plains. It seems to me that a better climate, and a more central position could be secured by placing the future cantonment in the Bori Valley—say at its southern extremity—but it is premature perhaps to discuss the subject as the position of the proposed cantonment is by no means fixed.

The march of the 2nd column was distinguished by singularly few casualties or mishaps. Two sarwans after being seen safely into camp at Bala Daka, stole out again after a missing camel in spite of orders and warnings, and were found cruelly mutilated, it is supposed, by some Zarkhans who stole what there was to steal about them. Poor Colonel Fellowes, of the 32nd Pioneers, died in the Han Pass from the effects of dysentery, and the last act of the Field Force before it dispersed, and almost the first public act in Barkhan was to bury that officer with the usual honours. Next day, the 12th, the force broke up and parts of it proceeded onwards to India by various roads, and parts of it remained to Garrison Barkhan, while other portions, I hear, are to go back to the Pishin.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes—"In one of your late issues you gave an abstract of the proceedings of a General Court Martial which tried an officer for debt. It is a pity, I think, that not only soldiers but that trades people also should have a way opened to them to get at officers who borrow without any intention of paying. It is all very fine to point to the Court of Small Causes, and to say that it is open to all. But is a man of business to leave his work in Bombay to go to Meerut, or Mian Mir, to sue an officer for a lesser amount than his fare there and back and Court expenses amount to? Officers who won't pay know this and take advantage of the difficulty. To refuse an officer credit is to cast a slur on the Army ; it therefore behoves respectable officers who pay and who do not care to be refused, when they send their orders to tradesmen to devise some plan for their protection. Sending a cheque with the order is what most honest men do ; but that is not always possible, and to restore confidence between officers and men of business, I think commanding officers should be empowered to compel officers to pay their debts, or to assemble Courts of Requests to weigh cases on written representations ; some commanding officers I know do compel their officers to pay their debts."

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.

The Directors beg to submit to their co-proprietors the General Statement of the Corporation's affairs and Balance Sheet for the year 1878, which has been duly audited.

The earnings of the year's business (including £5,758 12s. 1d. brought forward from the last account), after defraying all current expenses and deducting sums written off for the first half of the year, amounted to £198,727 7s. 0d. ; out of which a dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum for the half-year was declared and divided amongst the shareholders in October last, leaving an unappropriated amount of £123,727 7s.

The Directors now extremely regret to announce that, through the depressed condition of trade, and the commercial crisis which has been experienced during the last six months, very serious losses have been sustained at various points. These losses, with provision for doubtful debts, including a large amount recently advised from Australia, have exceeded the unappropriated earnings, as above shown, by the sum of £120,130 9s. 3d.

The Directors have also taken into account the existing depreciation of their Public Securities held in London and at the different Branches, and although they trust that, as regards Indian Government Securities, this depreciation is only temporary as depending on the rate of exchange between this country and India, they have valued all the Government Rupee Paper at the market price in India at 31st December, and for that portion thereof which stands in the bank's books in London, and is therefore subject of exchange, a rate 1s. 8d. per rupee has been assumed.

They have further made provision for the return of all Funds invested in the East at the exchange of the day, excepting only such portion of the Bank's Capital as is allotted to each Branch for its local permanent use.

These two items together have occasioned a writing-off against the Reserve Fund of £185,567 3s.

Under the head of Foreign Securities, they also regret to report the heavy depreciation of £91,030 3s. 4d on £318,806 3s. 4d. in Chilian Government Bonds, which they have held as an investment since the time of the issue of the Loans of 1873 and 1875. While writing off this amount as shown in the Profit and Loss Account, the Directors, from the assurances they continue to receive from Chili and from the acknowledged good faith of that Government, are sanguine that these securities will, to a great extent, recover their value.

The causes above mentioned not only render it impossible for the Directors to declare any further or dividend for the year, but necessitate the appropriation of nearly the whole of the Reserve Fund, together with a surplus value on the Bank Premises which has hitherto been regarded as a set-off against temporary fluctuations in the Securities. Provision, however, being now made for depreciation in the manner above explained, the surplus in question, £85,400, affirmed by valuation at the close of the year, has been brought into the Adjusting Account of Profit and Loss.

The Directors have the painful duty to report the death, on the 27th October last, of their colleague, Mr. Lestock Robert Reid, who had sat at their Board for twenty-four years, they have also to announce the recent resignation of Mr. Henry J Jourdain a step which they regret became necessary in consequence of the condition of his health. To supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Reid, the Directors appointed Mr John Young, formerly of Madras, a gentlemen possessing lengthened and varied experience of Indian business, to be a member of their Board. They have not appointed a successor of Mr. Jourdain, and in connection with this subject, as they consider it would be much to the advantage of the Corporation that the number of Directors should be increased to ten, they propose shortly to call a Special Meeting of the Shareholders with a view to the election of three gentlemen from their number to supply these places at their Board.

The Directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Walkinshaw, Major-General Burn, and Mr. Arbuthnot, who offer themselves for re-election.

The Meeting will also have to appoint two gentlemen as Auditors for the present year.

In presenting this report, the Directors desire to express their deep regret that the results of the year's operations have proved so unsatisfactory. Having, however, so fully provided for bad and doubtful debts, as well as for the depreciation in their Securities, they trust that, with an improvement in trade and an advance in the rates of exchange, the future may bring a renewal of prosperity to the Corporation.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, *Chairman.*

Threadneedle Street, 29th March, 1879.

General Statement and Balance Sheet of the Oriental Bank Corporation. For the year ending 31st December, 1878.

Liabilities.		£ s. d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest		776,321 4 10
,, Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest		6,218,765 11 9
,, Balances due to other Banks		87,944 10 0
,, Cash deposited not bearing interest		3,609,369 13 6
,, Cash deposited bearing interest		8,284,939 2 11
Total due to the Public		18,977,331 3 0
To Capital paid up.	£1,500,000 0 0	
,, Reserved Surplus Fund	13,672 4 5	
,, Dividends remaining unpaid	2,823 15 0	
Due to Shareholders		1,516,495 19 5
		£20,493,827 2 5
Assets.		£ s. d.
By Coin and Bullion		2,140,731 2 10
,, Balances due from other Banks		688,584 17 9
,, Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks		46,374 12 10
		2,875,690 13 5
,, Government Securities—English and Indian	1,569,331 15 5	
Foreign and Colonial	238,613 10 0	
		1,807,945 5 5
,, Landed or other property of the Corporation		373,962 6 3
,, Debts secured by Landed or other Property		370,087 14 9
,, Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad		15,066,141 2 7
		£20,493,827 2 5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

		£ s. d.
To amount paid as Interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1878		75,000 0 0
,, Provisions for bad and doubtful Debts	£243,857 16 3	
,, Depreciation on Indian Government Paper and additional provision for Adjustment of Current Balances in the East	185,567 3 0	
,, Depreciation on Foreign and Colonial Securities	91,030 3 4	
	520,455 2 7	
Less Surplus value of Premises	85,400 0 0	
		435,055 2 7
		£510,055 2 7
By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1877		5,758 12 1
,, Amount earned during the year		192,968 14 11
,, Transfer from Reserved Fund		311,327 15 7
		£510,055 2 7

P. Campbell, Chief Manager.
J. Macnab, Chief Accountant.
George Arbuthnot, Wm. J. W. Baynes, W. Walkinshaw, Directors.
Examined and found correct :—
J. R. Robertson, S. Rawson, Auditors.

Discrimination against Wooden Ships.—The *New York Shipping List* states that the underwriters of New York port have given notice to the owners of wooden ships that where cargoes for Europe consist of grain, oil, coke, or slate, either or all, or in other words, general cargo, the vessels will not be allowed to carry more than seventy-five per cent. of their register tonnage without increasing a liability of the shipper to the extent of one quarter of one per cent. extra premium on the whole cargo ; but that iron ships can still carry their net register tonnage of these commodities. It is difficult to understand the motive for so sweeping a discrimination against wooden ships in favour of English iron ships, for that is precisely what the notification amounts to. It has generally been held that a mixed cargo, that is, grain in the lower hold and general cargo between decks was preferable to a full cargo of grain, and this is still the opinion of some of our most experienced shipowners and captains. The past year was a hard one with the underwriters, and most of the companies having lost more than they gained, and it may be that the per centage of losses was greater upon vessels carrying mixed cargoes than all grain, but even if that were the case, it would be obviously unfair to accept the result for a single year as a fair criterion of the hazards of a longer period. American shipowners have had a trying time for the last fifteen years, and it would seem as though they ought to have been spared this last blow, which being aimed at all wooden ships, without reference to class, has the appearance of gross injustice. The arbitary action of our marine insurance companies, or at least most of them, in the past, has had the effect to drive business from New York, and if the present rule is adhered to they will find that it will react against their own interests. Such a rule would be proper enough as regards wooden vessels not of the first class, but there is no good reason why it should be indiscriminately applied to all.—*Liverpool Shipping Gazette*, March 27.

The late Mr. Leonard Smith.—This once dashing officer of H. M. 57th Regiment, died in the General Hospital, Madras, on the 5th instant, at an advanced age, after having experienced the vicissitudes of fortune for nearly forty years. Mr. Smith's unhappy lot is greatly to be lamented. As a gallant British officer residing in Fort St George where his regiment was quartered in 1840-42, Mr. Smith was the life and soul of society and the pride of his corps. He had a particularly martial bearing and was much respected by the men of his company, but he had a fatal propensity to pleasure, which proved the rock on which he split. He was twice tried by court martial, and on both occasions through the influence of friends got off with "simply a severe reprimand." Not profiting by these warnings he committed himself a third time, which, as might have been expected, resulted in the loss of his commission. From this moment his troubles commenced, and terminated only with his death. Through the interest of a civilian friend he obtained a place in the Government Secretariat, which he held, we believe, for some years, in some respects a reformed but broken-hearted man. The latter portion of his life was embittered by extreme destitution and domestic troubles, which told terribly upon a constitution once vigorous with health and buoyant with hope. When we last saw him in 1872 he was the same gentlemanly fine fellow that he had always been, but worn with grief and grey from increasing years. By a mere accident we saw his remains in the General hospital and by a remarkable coincidence the hearse driver who was preparing to screw down the lid, was a man that had served in the same company with the deceased in the earlier and more promising period of his career in the Army. It was affecting to hear this man speak in terms of sincere regard for his late commander, and still more affecting to find that there was not a single European present to follow the hearse to the grave. Mr. Smith always spoke with gratitude of the sympathy and assistance he frequently received from Military gentlemen throughout the presidency, and more especially from H. E. General Sir Frederick Haines.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SERIOUS RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 20.

A very serious riot has taken place at Rostoff, accompanied by great excesses on the part of the rioters. The Russian troops sent to the scene of the disturbance eventually restored order. Russia is now virtually in a state of siege.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Consols on Saturday closed at 98¼, being a rise of ⅜.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Mirzapore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Tuscany left here yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamer India arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

LISBON, APRIL 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left the day before yesterday.

LISBON, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ava, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 19, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. do.	78½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	114¾
Bar Silver	49¾
Oriental Bank shares	£20
Chartered do.	£17-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£17-10
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£28

Arrival—India.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7½d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
France	2·05½.	,,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR left Bombay yesterday afternoon by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Bassein *en route* to Toongar Hill, where His Excellency will spend a few days before taking his departure to Kanara.

AMONGST the passengers who left by yesterday's Mail was Viscount Hinchingbrook, who has been staying for a week or two with His Excellency the Governor at Malabar Point.

A STRANGE sad story reaches us from Mhow of an occurrence which took place there on Good Friday last. About the 1st March, a robbery of troop money took place from the guard-room of the 3rd Hussars. Four men of that regiment were suspected, who had been on sentry duty that night, one of them being Private Scruton. On Good Friday last, he and Private Gray were allowed out for a few hours. Private Scruton changed his clothes and put on shikar kit, taking his rifle and nineteen rounds of ammunition. He went straight thence to the married quarters, fired at his wife, and threatened to shoot any one who came near. After this he went out into the jungle. On the occurrence being reported to Colonel Blundell, he ordered Captain Napier to go in search of the man with a part of his troop and to take him prisoner, but not to use force unless absolutely necesary. About 5 30 p. m. the same day, Captain Napier succeeded in finding him and called on him to surrender himself. Instead of doing so, Scruton deliberately knelt down and took aim at Sergeant Fraser, but fortunately missed him. Captain Napier then ordered one of the troopers to fire on Scruton which he did, the ball striking him in the head and killing him on the spot.

MR. S. JACOB, C. S., has, we learn, been specially selected to make the indexes to the General Acts of the Government of India, and not as Secretary to the Law Commission which is about to assemble. The work of indexing the statutes is performed in England by some of the best lawyers in the office of Sir Henry Thring.

THE Secretary of State has acknowledged the care and ability with which Mr. Elliott's Mysore Famine Report has been written, and the good work performed by him and the famine officers under him. On all questions raised in the Report, Lord Cranbrook has reserved his opinion pending the submission and review of the Report of the Famine Commission.

THE P. & O. steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, which left Calcutta on the 22nd March, accomplished the distance between Galle and Aden in, it is said, the shortest time ever known. The ship left Galle on Saturday, March 29th, at 6-35 p.m., and reached Aden on Saturday the 5th April at 4-30 p.m., thus making the run in less than seven days. The distance, according to official reckoning, is 2,134 miles.

THE death is announced on the 19th inst. of Mr. George Hardinge, C. E., of the Madras Railway. The *Madras Mail* says that Mr. Hardinge had served for several years in the Railway Company, and was the engineer entrusted with the construction of the new Central Railway Station. It is not very long ago that he returned from furlough to England, when he was posted to the charge of the Bangalore division of the railway. A few weeks ago he came down to Madras suffering from abscess on the liver. He was operated with success by Dr. Brockman, and seemed to be on the road to recovery when another abscess formed, to which he succumbed. In him the Company lose a very energetic officer, who never spared himself when there was work to be done.

LORD HARRIS's team of cricketers has left the Colonies. Several members of his eleven left for home *via* New Zealand and San Francisco the day following their last match. During their tour through the Australian colonies, they have made the excellent averages of 225 runs per innings; their individual average were equally creditable. The first position is taken by Mr. Hornby, who scored a total of 574 runs, or an average of 35⅞. Lord Harris comes next, with a total of 463, and an average of 27 9-17ths; whilst Mr. Penn, who was only able to play in five matches, has an average of 25 5-7ths, and consequently occupies the third position on the list. Most of the bowling was performed by Emmett and Ulyett, the professional members of the team, the former having delivered 1,031 overs, and secured 137 wickets, for an average of 8·5 runs; whilst the latter bowled 583 overs, and took 65 wickets, for an average of 11·42 runs.

As an instance of the excessively credulous character of the mass of the Burmese it may be mentioned that numbers of them believe that the other day King Theebaw, who is supposed to have had the supernatural gift recently conferred on him of making himself invisible, came down to Rangoon and worshipped at the great pagoda.

A COURT of Enquiry, consisting of Major Evanson, Town Magistrate, and three ship Captains, has been sitting at Rangoon to enquire into the conduct of Captain Bevan, of the Barque Lady Bird, in connection with a fire on board that vessel. The Court found that Captain Bevan had been guilty of gross neglect in not having a proper watch for his vessel, but leaving it to the care of a boy, so that when the vessel took fire the crews of other vessels had to come and render assistace. Captain Bevan's certificate was suspended for three months. The defence of Captain Bevan was, that although he had been all over Rangoon to get a crew, he had been unable to do so, and therefore his inability to set a proper watch on board.

CAPTAIN HARTSHORNE, 12th Native Infantry (Khelat-i-Ghilzies), has obtained leave on medical certificate for 20 months to visit England. His departure, however, says the Lahore paper,—thanks to the admirable system of officering the Native Army due to the wisdom and energy of Sir Henry Norman, and his successors in the Military Secretariat and Council—leaves yet one British Officer in command of the right half battalion of the regiment at Agra, a young subaltern of five years' service—Lieutenant Wordledge, uniting in his own person the duties of Commandant, Wing Commander, Adjutant, Quarter-master, and Wing Officer. A very judicious and economical arrangement!

THE *Rangoon Times*—A correspondent from up-country tells us that a state of panic exists among all classes such as has not been known for many years. The wildest stories are circulated and believed; villagers live in a constant state of terror with all their little valuables, packed up ready for a start at a moment's notice. Business is *nil*, and the worst of the matter is that no one can give accurate information as to the state of affairs. The highest district officials know no more than their humblest clerks. The misery of suspense added to the actual pecuniary loss is working more mischief than our rulers seem to think of, and King Thee Baw may chuckle to thing that if we have threatened him, he has inflicted real loss and misery upon thousand in British Burma.

A JALLALABAD letter in the *Englishman* says, "The heat here is something intense, and the awful plague of flies makes life a curse. I wish some of those who sit in well-cushioned official chairs, in cool, quiet rooms at Simla, could have a turn of our life here in 80lb. Kabul tents. I can hardly write, so I fear I must bring this letter to a speedy end. There is a dust storm raging, and the tent is nearly torn from its pegs by the wind; every second I have to blow the dust off the page I am writing on, and the flies, in no way disturbed by the wind and dust, are holding high revel in my eyes, nose and ears. It is trying to the temper, and the language one uses is, I fear, very terrible indeed; the dust collects round the point of my pen and dries up the ink at once. I must stop, for it is impossible to go on writing under present difficulties. I am truly thankful to say that the brutes of Zukkur Kheyls, who collected and tried to close the Khyber Pass on the 9th, were attacked by detachments 24th Panjab Infantry and the Mhairwarra Battalion and lost 15 killed without any loss on our side. Two days ago at Basawal a Kabuli stabbed a soldier of the 5th Fusiliers in the side (happily he will recover); the assassin was shot and burnt afterwards to ashes. The Field Battery, Major Hazlerigg's, moves on to-morrow to Fattiabad. I really cannot write any more in this dust storm."

A CORRESHONDENT sends to the Lahore paper the following letter:—"I heard for the first time a few days ago of some curious rites practised at a *mela* held at Tulsipur on the borders of the Nepaul jungles, about forty miles from Goudah, and thinking some of your readers may find them interesting, I give the following particulars which were gleaned from a missionary who was present. This *mela* is held in honour of Devi Pathan. The three points of attraction in it are the temple of Devi, a Mussaman's tomb and a large pukka tank. This Mussalman, Mirza by name, was supposed to be a lover of Devi and a convert to Hinduism. Before the temple, a goat, a sheep, or a buffalo are offered up every minute from sunrise to sunset during a week. In front of the Tomb a sucking pig has its brains dashed out, and its quivering body is carried in to have its blood dropped over the grave. This last rite takes place every moment during the day as long as the *mela* lasts. The missionary, who related the scene to me, said he counted one evening over 500 of these sacrificed animals lying outside the tomb, and selling at a pice each. The tank is crowded from morn till night with the blood-stained worshippers and priests, offering flowers, fruit, and grain to their idol gods. The temple and tomb are in a dense grove of tamarind and bamboo trees, and from under these the scene is sickening in the extreme, the butcher priests standing one with the legs of the victim in his hand, the other holding it by the ears, while a third severs the head of the unfortunate animal from his body at a blow made with a short sharp knife, the tomb, priests, and crowd all blood-stained, while the gory stream flows over and around the idol and tomb. Yet even this sickening scene is not to my mind half as repulsive in reality as the idea I have impressed on my mind from that story you published some time ago, of Shah Doola's Mouse, for here we have no torture, no human victim. It is the old Jewish idea of the blood of bulls and of goats taking away sin."

THE VOLUNTEERS' FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it only right to state on behalf of the Committee that the success of the Volunteers' Fete as an entertainment was in a great measure due to the untiring hard work and fertile mind of Mr. A. F. Soundy, whose help on this and past similar occasions cannot be too warmly acknowledged.—I am, &c.

W. M. TENNENT,
April 21. Joint Honorary Secretary.

ON THE PRESENT CRISIS IN COTTON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

LET me now pass on to the consideration of the manner of audits of accounts of our mill companies. It is indeed well known that auditors of spinning companies perform the important work entrusted to them perfunctorily. Very few of them can lay their hands on their hearts and affirm that they have examined accounts to their own personal satisfaction. Generally, these functionaries are nominees of agents or directors; and as such they rest themselves and feel thankful if they can secure their nomination from year to year. Such auditors can be had in Bombay at a cheap rate varying from one to two hundred rupees. With the sorts of agents and boards I have described, can anything better be expected from dependent auditors? Anything like a tolerably satisfactory scrutiny of accounts is out of the question. The accounts submitted for audit may have been thoroughly inaccurate, the balance sheet may have been so adroitly prepared as to conceal a true state of affairs, but it is all the same to our auditors who believe their duty to be well done if the vouchers placed before them are found in order and the balances in ledgers are correctly summarised in balance sheets. These are sufficient to warrant their scribbling away the auditorial shibboleth of having examined the balance sheet and found everything in applepie order. The most important and vital function which they ought to perform they are never asked to do. They are never told to personally attend mill when stock is taken either yearly or half yearly, and satisfy themselves by a personal supervision as to the correctness of the values of coal, cotton, cloth, yarns and stores which may be mentioned in the balance sheet as forming part of company's assets. As a matter of fact grave doubts have generally been expressed by shrewd men of business as to the accuracy of figures put in balance sheets of badly managed companies against the several important articles enumerated above. But apart from this, let us suppose that some auditors do endeavour to perform their duties conscientiously. What happens in consequence thereof? They are looked down by agents and directors, and are hardly supported by apathetic shareholders. They receive encouragement from none. They are cold shouldered in every quarter, and their re-election is out of question. I relate here what happened to an auditor who was bold enough to state the truth in reference to a company now wound up—I mean the Alexandra Spinning Company. He made a report to its shareholders disclosing a serious state of affairs. The report, of course, was discredited by the agents and directors. Reflections were cast on his veracity; his motives were questioned and the boobies of misguided shareholders not only discarded it at their general meeting, but actually went to the length of passing a vote of confidence in the board without ever so much as making even a semblance of an attempt at inquiry or examination of the serious matters brought to light by the auditor. One and all then bowed to the golden idol who was considered (how strange) the prince, patron, life and light of the cotton industry of Bombay. Even suppose that the motives of the auditor were not pure as alleged. May I ask whether it was not the duty of the shareholders to investigate at least the matter to find out for themselves the truth or otherwise of the report! They failed to do so. Had they then moved in the matter is there a doubt, judging from the fearful events that have now come to pass, that they as well as the agents and directors would have been to-day saved from utter ruin in which they are now engulfed? And, has not the auditor's report been verified in every way? Can the public have any sympathy with such illfated and grossly misguided shareholders? And will Bombay shareholders in general prove themselves better in future and remain wide awake enough to take care of themselves? Will they support independent auditors? Very much of their own future interests depend on the answers to the above questions.

Perfunctory audits and a lax system of keeping accounts may be fairly considered, Sir, as another cause that has contributed to the ruin of some companies.

I now come to another cause of the disasters which has overwhelmed mills. It will be manifest to the meanest understanding that large establishments like spinning companies cannot be expected to be conducted with anything like satisfaction to their shareholders if they are not managed efficiently and economically, and, above all, honestly. In almost all companies the conduct of their internal management rests in the hands of those factious gentlemen with whom the public have now been so well familiarised—I mean the "life commission agents." Of course, their management is supposed to be subject to the supervision of directors. But after the facts that have recently come to light it is useless for me to state here that anything like good or even indifferent supervision is possible in practice. To save themselves harmless in future they no doubt take care to place before boards a statement of the transactions done during each month. This is glanced at and passed. Other matters which the Companies' Act or the articles of association make it incumbent on boards to transact are, of course, gone through for form's sake. But not the slightest attempt is ever made at an independent discussion. Few questions are put and these glibly answered or explained away. The agents are virtually masters of the situation. To talk of supervision by directors is simply a mockery. They combine in their persons both the executive and administrative functions. Hence check or control of any sort is impossible. What they do in one capacity is approved of and confirmed in another. As agents they give whatever orders they like for working the mills. As secretaries they confirm the same. As treasurers they have illimitable command over the company's funds. They draw cheques in this capacity and countersign the same as secretaries and agents. As muccadums they inspect cotton and convey the same to their mill where again it is approved of in their capacity as secretaries. Were the several important offices independent of one another a reasonable check would become possible. Concentrated as all these are in their own hands, the faults of one department are not detected and checked by another; or, if discovered, are liable to be passed over in silence. They can purchase cotton, coals, stores, but without control. Whether their qualities are good or bad, whether the prices paid are commensurate with the qualities supplied, and whether the quantities are proportionate to the requirements of the mills—these are matters which is not the business of anybody to question. Again, in some cases the muccadums employed are, as said above, the firm of agents or their nominees. And what is worse still—sometimes the muccadum is a large creditor of the company. In some instances the muccadum's business is given in consideration of the advances that he has made at exorbitant rates of interest. The rates of hamalage, too, are fixed high enough and the contract is made to last some years. These clearly place the company at the mercy of the muccadum. What pecuniary losses a company may suffer at the hands of an unscrupulous muccadum it is not for me to say. Their pranks are well-known to merchants in Bombay, both native and European. Considering that the agents are purchasers of coal and cotton, it is left to you, Sir, to draw your own conclusion as to what may happen when there is a collusion.

Again, sometimes near relatives or dependents of agents and directors are placed in positions of importance at the mill irrespective of their qualifications. It is thought enough that they have taken lessons for 6, 12, or 24 months under some European artisan. But the strangest thing is that these *protégés* are paid just the same as spinners and weavers imported from England, with an experience in their craft of 10 and 20 years. These inexperienced men sometimes unnecessarily throw obstacles in the smooth working of mills and mar their efficiency to a great extent.

What good can be expected where management of the sort described above prevails, with a set of agents who are also secretaries and treasurers, and sometimes their muccadums and what not, and with young *protégés* of very little experience thrust in places of importance or trust—all irresponsible in their own ways and thinking of their own individual interests alone? Of course I must guard myself again being misunderstood. There may be mills in Bombay where possibly the internal disorders of the nature I have pointed out do not prevail.

And now as I am on this subject I will endeavour to touch briefly another cause which has been indirectly injuring Bombay mills, though it has nothing to do with the present crisis. I mean the attitude which our benign Government has adopted towards this rising and fruitful industry of the land. It is, indeed, a matter of extreme regret to have to say that it should be hampered in growth by all sorts of vexatious legislative enactments instead of being fostered. I consider it the paramount duty of the British Government in India to encourage industrial institutions of every kind and nature. For, I verily believe that very much of the future prosperity of India depends on the number of establishments of a reproductive character spread over its entire surface, worked with foreign capital. The cotton mills have for some years past been burdened with a Boiler's Act and an additional burden is to be laid on them in the shape of a Factory Act. And this apart from the repeal of the import duty which time out of mind has been pronounced by India's true friends and wisest statesmen as raised for revenue purposes only. Englishmen will not presently listen to what may be urged against the total repeal of an import duty which brings to the impoverished exchequer something like a million sterling and that in so indirect a way as to be inappreciable. It will not do much harm to the mills here, but the loss of revenue it will be difficult to replace by any other equally unobjectionable mode of indirect taxation. The benefit of the total repeal may or may not be reaped by England. I think not. It is, however, sure to be taken advantage of by foreign countries. Goods are now imported cheaper from the European Continent and from America than England, and there will be a strong competition with these in future.

How the Boiler Act works is known to every body. No necessity has hitherto been found in the United Kingdom, where thousands of boilers are used for inspection by *Government*. But here our Government must interfere under the plea of protecting millowners as if the large interest they have at stake was not a sufficient guarantee that they would not overwork their boilers and avoid catastrophies, which again could only recoil on them alone entailing enormous expenses. Even prime movers are included in the Act though it is well known throughout the civilised world that they seldom burst and are never injurious. To add to the irony of the thing a new Boilers' Act is about to be passed as the present one is not considered sufficiently stringent! It is to be held as a sort of perpetual bludgeon and worked under inspectors clothed with all the arbitrary powers which a powerful Government could devise. It is to be hoped that the protest of the Millowners' Association will be listened to by our paternal Government, and that the remedies they propose will not be found in practice worse than the disease.

The Factory Act is to be passed regardless of the social and economic condition of the mill labourers in whose favour it is ostensibly put forward. Deluded philanthropists have raised their voices in favour of this piece of legislation which is heartily supported by Manchester for reasons hardly to be misunderstood. If any substantial or cogent case were made out for its introduction there would be no complaint. But the fact is there is none whatever. It is simply to be enacted in order to further handicap Bombay mills against Manchester. Only three years ago the Commission that was then appointed to inquire into the necessity for such an Act reported after mature deliberation and sufficient evidence that it was not necessary. Yet the Government persist in passing one, though in the meantime no fresh facts have come to light to justify its introduction. Indeed, even those commissioners (and they were only two out of six) who were in favour of legislation failed to urge any very strong reason in support of it; whilst one independent one, unconnected with mills, deliberately recorded his opinion that the Act, if passed, would do more harm than good.

It will not be amiss were I here to state concisely the several matters gone into by the commissioners.

(*a.*) *Dangers from machinery.*—The evidence adduced on this head was that machinery in Bombay was well protected, and if there have been accidents they were few and these have been invariably owing to negligence and carelessness of the workpeople themselves.

(*b.*) *Age of children.*—The evidence showed that there was much uncertainty on this head. There were boys between the ages of 5 and 10, but generally 7 was the age at which they commenced work whilst the work itself was of a light character for a few hours. Government have fixed in the Factory Act 7 as the age for children.

(*c.*) *Holidays and days of rest.*—It was found that 52 rest days and holidays were generally allowed, independent of days when there was a stoppage on account of boiler inspection or repairs to machinery by accident.

Sanitation and Ventilation.—The ventilation was not all that could be desired. Some mills are better ventilated than others, but on the whole there is a great room for improvement. The general health of the operatives was considered good; and they appeared to be every way better fed and better clothed than most of the working classes outside in the bazaar. They were also better in physique.

Hours of labour.—12 hours were the average of labour, with half an hour at midday for rest; besides occasional rest for smoking, and purposes of nature. The men were generally allowed to take their meals in the rooms they worked, whilst the machines were going on. These hours are not considered tiresome for adult males. Females work for a couple of hours less and have lighter work than men. Boys and girls also worked for 5 or six hours—and the work is of the lightest sort.

Since the publication of the report of the Commissioners nothing new has transpired to necessitate the introduction of a Factory Act, and I am firmly of belief that it is entirely owing to the pressure which Manchester has brought upon the Secretary of State for India that the Government here are obliged to introduce it. There are no abuses in the mills in reference to the operatives which requires to be remedied by legislative interference. Laws become necessary for the amelioration of certain classes of people when there are indubitable proofs hardship or abuse. These proofs are entirely wanting in the case of Bombay cotton mills. When the whole country is dotted with all sorts of factories and when they have well prospered and flourished there will be ample time to think of a Factory Act. Presently it is suicidal to do so; but at the proper time it will be welcomed as a human measure and not considered in the light of a deterrent as is now the case.

I think, Sir, I have now exhausted the subject and shown all the causes which have led to the present crisis in cotton mills. There is nothing radically wrong with them *per se*. It is the entire system of management that is at fault. The evils resulting therefrom have been manifold. Eradicate these and our mills are sure to thrive as they did before. Above all it is to be sincerely hoped that there will be a minimum of state interference. The remedies are:—

1. Let the system of "life commission," so pernicious and unprofitable to the shareholders, be abolished. If there are to be "agents" at all let them be remunerated at a certain percentage on the gross or net profits of a mill. The best thing is to allow them a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 or 15,000 at the most according to the capabilities of the mill.

2. Let there be a strictly efficient and genuine, not a mock, control over the proceedings of agents who again ought not to be allowed to retain a multiplicity of important offices. In fact the executive and administrative functions ought to be separate, and entirely independent.

3. Let there be a really independent bard of directors elected not on account of the consanguinity of many of its members to agents, or for the matter of that on account of their pliability, but for their stern integrity and undoubted qualifications.

4. Let there be a secretary wholly responsible to the company and entirely independent of its agents.

5. Let there be independent, well paid, and competent auditors.

6. Let the appointment of muccadums, mill managers, and other high officers at the mill, be made entirely on grounds of honesty and competency and irrespective of patronage or dependence on agents or directors.

7. Let capital be fully subscribed and paid up.

8. Let dividends be at a reasonable rate; and let portions of profits be set apart for working capital and a strong reserve fund.

9. Let the table A of the Companies' Act 66 be made by the Legislature compulsory instead of permissive, with certain exceptions.

The above conditions being fulfilled in their integrity there is not the least doubt of our cotton mills flourishing tolerably well. Such conditions would not only benefit agents but the public generally. It must be borne in mind that the present rotten state of things cannot be expected to last long. If the remedies aforesaid are not applied in time the Goverment is sure to step in for sake not only of the industry itself but on grounds of public policy. State interference by a more stringent Act than the present one will then be come imperatively necessary. Hence it is the paramount duty of both agents and shareholders alike to reform their companies and introduce salutary measures which may eventually lead to a sound and healthy state of affairs. They must honestly endeavour to root out the evils which have presently wrought out so much general distress and ruin and cast a stigma on the industry. Out of evil cometh good, and it is to be sincerely hoped the calamity which has now befallen them will be productive of sound and healthy management in future. Interested as we all are in the increasing prosperity of this rising industry of the city, and aware as we are of the immense benefits its flourishing condition confers in one shape or another on almost a third of the population, I hope I have frankly endeavoured to trace the several causes which have plunged many of the concerns into difficulties and seriously checked their onward healthy progress at the present stage. I have attempted to point out the cancers which have been slowly but surely eating like so many cormorants their vital parts and bring disasters to their shareholders; and I shall consider myself amply rewarded if my humble efforts arouse the public intimately interested in the matter to take united action for the purpose of preparing the way to an honest and every way sound management of such companies in future.

Bombay, April 16. CITIZEN.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shrireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons Ahmednuggur and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor left Byculla station by special train yesterday at 3-30 p. m., for Bhandup. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. Mancherjee Framjee Patell, B. A. (salesman to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.), will deliver a lecture on "Our Spinning and Weaving Mills: their present condition: how brought about: remedies for the future." Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

SURGEON HORMUSJEE DOSABHOY PESIKAKA, who had been to England to complete his medical education, has returned to Bombay, having successfully passed his examination and obtained the diplomas of L. R. C. P. and L. F. P. S. and L. M. He did not go to England to compete for the Indian Medical Service, but to qualify as a private practitioner.

THERE was a grand reception given by Messrs. Vurjeevandass and Nurrotumdas Madhavdas to H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limri on Saturday night at the Madhav Bag. The premises of this comfortable building were brilliantly illuminated with gas and other lights. Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'bles Dosabhoy and Morarjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and several other leading members of the native community were present on the occasion. Dr. Blaney was also present.

THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley, soon after taking his seat on the bench, found it necessary to order lights to be brought in order to be able to take notes of the proceedings. The arrangements in the court are certainly faulty in some respects. The platform is far too high and shuts out the light which, at a lower level, would flood the room. The seats for the Reporters of the Press, instead of being close to the box of the trying jury, as they were in the old court-house, are placed at the opposite end of the platform; and the result is that, when the judge or counsel has to address the jury, he does so with his back to the Reporters, who are thereby prevented from hearing much of what is said. Probably, during the approaching vacation, the desired alterations will be made in the Criminal Court as well as in the other division courts.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Muljee Magjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb for committing an assault against the person of Babajee Cassee.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Dhurma Thannoo, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for committing house trespass in order to commit theft.

A BREACH OF THE TRAMWAY BYE-LAWS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Cassim Oosman, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee for getting into a tramcar and remaining in it after being told by the conductor that it had its full complement of passengers.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—A Hindu goldsmith, named Mundroop Soors, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 16-8, entrusted to prisoner for the purpose of making a silver waist chain by Tookeram Govinda, the complainant. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a labourer employed at the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, where he met with an accident on the 6th instant to his left arm, from the effects of which he died. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus, following accidental injuries to the left forearm by machinery."

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.—The Judge of Thana has convicted all the three prisoners in this case. The first prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, the second prisoner to one year, and the third to a shorter term of penal servitude. The Judge commented in severe terms on the conduct of the chief constable of Kurjut, whom he declared unfit for employment in the police. He also spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the Police Inspector, Mr. Austin, appearing so strongly in favour of the accused when they were on trial (while he ought properly to have been the prosecutor), and of his failing to afford assistance in bringing them to condign punishment for their crime, which was one of the most serious with which a police subordinate could be charged.

AN amusing and mysterious paragraph occurs in the last issue of the *Bombay Review*. The editor of that paper is apparently in great anguish because Mr. Maclean, in his recent speech on the Bombay Press, made no mention of him. Mr. Maclean's speech was full of generous recognition of the merits of Bombay journalists past and present, but it was silent as to the great career of the writer who now treats "topics of pith and moment" in the *Bombay Review*. This has furnished the said writer with a new "topic," not this time of great "pith" or "moment," but nevertheless full of pathos—*himself*. He plaintively remonstrates with Mr. Maclean for treating with "disparagement and the cold shoulder" a "fellow journalist whose engagement on the daily press of Bombay extended over as long a consecutive course of years, as any of the periods during which the speaker himself has been so engaged." And yet this neglected journalist is prepared to certify of himself, that "he has not unworthily vindicated the reputation of the press" in Bombay. Strange indeed that Mr. Maclean, while extending the hand of cordiality to friend and foe, should have forgotten the doughty champion of the Bombay Press, whose great prowess is now confined "within the narrow limits of the *Bombay Review*." Or is it the old story of the fly on the wheel? Is this some small buzzing insect which has got perched somehow on the big wheel of Bombay journalism, and cannot get the world to acknowledge that it has been raising the dust all these years? Poor little fly.—*Statesman.*

THE dacoits are still in the neighbourhood of Poona to the great alarm of the inhabitants in the out-skirts and neighbouring villages. They seem to be calmly taking their round of the villages, none making them afraid. They are said to carry guns and swords, and they meet with little or no opposition.—*Deccan Herald.*

A RAILWAY CASE.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. Rainbow, of the Locomotive Department, Lanouli, is in trouble. He has been accused of receiving a bribe of Rs. 20 for the purpose of giving a man, whose name we have yet to learn, the place of a fireman, but which he failed to do. The case was reported by Mr. Trivitt, the Locomotive Superintendent at Lanouli, to Mr. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent at Bombay, who handed the papers in the case to Major Wise, the Railway Police Superintendent. Mr. Inspector Connors made the preliminary enquiries, and the consequence is that Mr. Rainbow is now undergoing his trial before Dr. A. G. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate. The case has been partly heard, and its further hearing is fixed for the 26th instant.—*Id.*

THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, 21ST APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

KIDNAPPING A CHILD AND THEFT.

Dharsey Jadhowjee and Toolseydas Jaitha were charged with kidnapping a girl, named Pankee, said to be under ten years of age, with the intention of dishonestly taking possession of her ornaments; and Narayen Gopal was charged with abetting the offence and with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

Pankee, who described herself to be a girl about 9 or 10 years of age and a widow, lived in Bombay last year with her brother. She used to go to a boarding-house for her meals, where she formed the acquaintance of the first two prisoners. The first prisoner frequently said to her "Your parents are dead, your husband is dead, your brother will beat you, come away with me." She eventually consented, and on the last Dussera day, she accompanied the first and second prisoners to the bandar, whence she went with the second prisoner on board a steamer bound to Uran. The first prisoner remained behind in Bombay. On arriving at Uran, the second prisoner took off her silver anklets and necklet on the pretence that there was fear of their being robbed on the road. They then went to Penn and stayed at the house of the third prisoner, to whom the second prisoner represented that the girl was the daughter of the first prisoner. After some days, Pankee was removed to the house of one Damodhur, to whose wife, during the absence of the second prisoner, she related all the circumstances of her case and told her of the ornaments which had been taken away from her. The police at Penn heard of the matter and the second prisoner was arrested; and on his person were found the girl's ornaments. For three days after she left Bombay, Pankee's brother was unable to account for her disappearance. On the fourth day, a policeman from Penn came and gave him information, in consequence of which the first prisoner was arrested here. He then went with the first prisoner and the policeman to Penn, where he found his sister and saw the second and third prisoners in custody.

His Lordship told the jury that the charge of kidnapping must fail to the ground as the girl's brother described her to be more than ten years of age; and that they must confine their attention to a charge of theft against the second prisoner, of abetting the offence against the first, and of dishonestly receiving stolen property against the third. The second prisoner called the first as a witness on his behalf, but did not get the answers he probably expected to get.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury retired to their room for consultation. Before they had been long at it, however, they were sent for. His Lordship told them that the kidnapping took place in Bombay, and that that offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the court; but that the theft having been committed at Penn, that is beyond the court's jurisdiction, the prisoners must be discharged. The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty; and the prisoners were thereupon discharged. The court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

MY breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health or to see him dwindling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime*, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.—MRS. LOUNDES, Winchester.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, Captain J. Orman, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr C Tweedie, Mr H Bamber, Mr R Livesey, Mr H Craven, Mr Racine, Mr Courtney, Mr M Head, Lieut Savage, and Lieut Inman.
For Brindisi—Mr J P Stuart, Mr F Brandt, and Mr A Scott.
For Venice—Mr E M Sestna.
For Aden—Surgeon Prendergast and Mr Billimoria.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.'S INSOLVENCY.

EXAMINATION OF MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL sat at the High Court, yesterday, to take Mr. Kessowjee Naik's evidence regarding the insolvency of his son's firm.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Macpherson appeared for the Official Assignee; Mr. Farran for Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the insolvents; and Mr. Latham for the creditors and the official liquidators of the New Fleming S. and W. Mill and the three other Mills managed by the insolvent firm.

Mr. Lang applied for permission for himself and Mr. Rivett-Carnac to appear on behalf of the witness, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, to watch the evidence, and with leave to raise objection to any question that might be put which was irrelevant to the insolvency of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and concerned only the witness's private affairs.

After some discussion, his Lordship gave the permission applied for, remarking that it must not be regarded as a precedent.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik was then called, and sworn, and gave evidence as follows, being examined by Mr. Jardine—I was a partner in the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., but about 15 years ago. That firm was started about 19 or 20 years since. The partners who then formed the firm have now retired. They were Nursey Pasoo, Hemraj Cumraj, Gova Manoo, myself, and perhaps one or two more, but I do not remember their names. My share in the firm was more than half—I don't remember the exact share, I can't say if it was 12 annas. I do not remember the date when I ceased to be a member of the firm. I believe it was in 1865 or 1866. I do not remember who the partners were then. I have not got the documents which would remind me here, but will bring them to-morrow. I am the father of Nursey Kessowjee: he is my only son. He became a member of the firm when I retired from it. He was then about 20 or 21 years of age. He is now 33. I do not remember any other change occurring in the firm in 1865 or 1866 except my retirement to my son joining the firm. At that time my son, Nursey Kessowjee, had no property of his own, *i. e.*, acquired by himself, except what I had give him. I do not recollect what I gave him. It is shown in the books. I have not got the books here. I do not know whether I have got those books now in my possession. Sometimes when books of many years ago are accumulated, they are sold to *borahs* as being of no more use. I don't recollect whether I ever sold any of my books to *borahs*. My men used to sell old papers some times. I have not looked for these books; they are not in my possession, and even if I were to look for them I don't think I could find them, as I don't know where they are. I know they are not in my possession, because when I retired from the firm all the books were taken possession of by the firm. Of my private books, I have only those of the last 8 years; all my other books and papers have been sold as old and useless. I don't recollect when they were sold; I simply say I believe they are sold. I consider that books are old enough to be sold as waste paper after three years. The sale of such books would only bring in Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, which might be entered in the expenditure account or given away in charity. I don't think such an item would be found in the expenditure account, and even if it is there, it would take six months to look through all my books to find it. I can't say who used to sell my old books, or to whom they were sold. There have been many men in my employment, many have left, and many have died. It is not the business of the mehtas to sell such rubbish; I can't say whose business it is; it is a transaction which occurs only once or twice in ten or fifteen years. I cannot remember what sums I gave to my son before he entered the firm. He had no immoveble property at that time; he was only a young boy attending school. I do not recollect whether it was a small amount or a large amount that I gave him; but it was a fair amount. Any amount exceeding a lakh is a fair amount. So far as I remember I gave him more than five lakhs of rupees. When I retired, the amount I gave to Nursey was credited to his account from the amount which stood to my credit in the firm's books. The amount would appear from the books of Nursey Kessowjee & Co. Besides that, I got him married and gave ornaments to his wife. The amount which stood to my credit when I retired from the firm, I do not remember. All that I had in the firm remained in it; I did not draw anything out. I did not transfer the whole of the amount standing to my credit to my son. I had an estate worth 20 lakhs and shares worth 10 lakhs, all of which remained in the firm, besides 10 lakhs in cash. The property stood in my name, some of the shares stood in my name, some in the name of my son, and some in other names. I had a running account with the firm; lakhs of rupees were paid in and lakhs of rupees were paid out. I do not remember what was the amount standing to my credit in the firm's books at the next Dewalli. My account with the firm was examined every year. I made an affidavit in April 1877 in a matter in this Court, in which I believe the books of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were referred to. I cannot remember whether I examined their books on that occasion. It is the fact that at present, without the books, I can give the Court no information about that firm's affairs. At that time, I knew there had been dealings between Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff; but I can't say whether I had a statement prepared or saw Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s books myself. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff gave a promissory note, which was not preserved, but was given back when the claim against him was compromised. That was about the time Pestonjee was in difficulties, shortly before his failure, about fourteen years ago. I do not remember the date of the note, and I cannot ascertain it as I have not got books for fourteen years back. To ascertain the date, it would be necessary for me to have Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s books of fourteen years ago. The transaction, I believe, was entered in Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s books, and not in my private books. I do not remember where I got the date of the promissory note from, as mentioned in my affidavit of April 1877. I may have got it from Nursey, or from Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, or from the books. There was some money advanced to Cursetjee in cash. The only way I could tell the amount advanced in cash would be from Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s books of 14 years ago. The specific sum of Rs. 84,000 mentioned in my affidavit of 1877 as having been advanced to Cursetjee in cash, I may have ascertained by reference to the books, or I may have got the information from Pestonjee. I got the information from the broker employed in the matter. I did not speak to Pestonjee or to the broker [whose name I do not know] personally, but I believe I asked my man to get the information for me. I am sure the information was not got from Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s books; and I must have got it either from Pestonjee or the broker. I produce my books. The earliest one is for the year 1871-72. At the beginning of that year there were Rs. 6,13,745 due to me from Nursey Kessowjee and Co. I had made advances to the firm previously, and that was the balance due to me then. I cannot tell the amount of the advances I made to the firm from the date of my retirement up to that time. I cannot recollect, and I have not got the books in which the sums were entered. I am quite sure whether the books of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. are also not forthcoming up to that date, 1871-72. I do not know as a fact that the books of the firm up to that date are not forthcoming. My private books were kept at Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s offices and when I wanted them I used to send for them. I used to go to Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s office, in the Fort, nearly every day for an hour or an hour and a half. I had no separate office of my own, but my business was not very large. I did not pay anything to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for the use of their office. The books were not kept at the Fort office, but at the Mandvi Bandar office where I only went about four times a year. Nursey's man used to write up my books. I did not pay him anything, except that occasionally I used to give him a reward. I did not pay Nursey anything for getting my books kept for me. I held no security for the money I advanced to the firm. At the end of the year 1871-72 there was a balance of Rs. 14,836 due to me. The total of the debits in my account with the firm was Rs. 10,36,788, and of the credits Rs. 10,21,952. I am not aware that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. made a loss in that year. At the end of the next year the debits amounted to Rs. 11,63,341 and the credits to Rs. 10,99,276, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,063 due to me; the next year the debits were Rs. 12,17,473, and the credits Rs. 10,29,474, leaving a balance due to me of Rs. 1,87,999; the next year the debits were Rs. 16,89,794 and the credits Rs. 28,54,089, leaving a balance due by me of Rs. 11,64,295; the next year the debits were Rs. 23,97,253, and the credits Rs. 32,61,703, leaving a balance due by me of Rs. 64,450; the next year the debits were Rs. 9,73,181 and the credits Rs. 30,81,640, leaving a balance due by me of Rs. 21,08,458. On account of this balance they held a security in shares worth Rs. 29,90,629. The Company who held these shares mortgaged them and raised moneys on them, but did not give me credit in my account. On the 5th November 1877 there was a balance against me of Rs. 21,08,458. From that date up to and including the 14th October 1878, the credits entries in my account with the firm amount to Rs. 34,82,953, and the total of debits for the same period is Rs. 27,57,949, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,24,954 due by me. The balance against me at the end of the year was Rs. 26,940. Since the suspension of payment by the firm, the account has not been adjusted. At present moment Nursey Kessowjee and Co. are indebted to me about Rs. 5,00,000. I have guaranted for Nursey Kessowjee and Co. a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Bank of Bombay. I have given security on my estate for that guarantee and also for other guarantees to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and to Sir Chas. Forbes and Co. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. gave me no security for these guarantees. I made myself liable for these large sums because Nursey was my son. In the ledger for 1878 there is an entry of Rs 6,93,000 under date Feb. 2nd, which is an average date, the sum including several transactions. The two preceding entries are 25th October and 15th September, and the two entries succeeding that of Feb. 2nd 1878 are October 26th 1878, and December 1878. The entries in the ledger are not in chronological order, but they are in order of date in the cash book and journal.

The examination will be continued to-day.

A MAN OF THE 3RD HUSSARS SHOT DOWN.

(Delhi Gazette.)

MHOW, 13th April.—I have a most distressing tragedy to chronicle—a trooper of the 3rd Hussars shot down by his comrades. In cases like this it is of course difficult to connect the circumstances culminating to such an end, and there are therefore several versions abroad. I, however, give the one which appears most reasonable. The centre figure appears to be the poor man's wife, and it should be stated that he married without the sanction of the military authorities, and his wife consequently lived in the bazaar. Some time ago a sum of money was abstracted from the guard-room of the 3rd Hussars, and the greater portion was subsequently recovered. But from information given by the wife of the deceased he was suspected of being implicated in the robbery, and confined to the barracks; meanwhile the woman went and lived with a railway driver. This was the last straw which broke the camel's back. On Thursday last the ill-fated man left the barrack with his carbine and posted himself near the driver's quarters, threatening death to the inmates, and discharged his carbine once or twice. This [illegible] he kept up to the next day (Good Friday), when the regimental authorities sent out a party to bring him in. Irritated no doubt by exposure to the sun and from hunger, the man on seeing his comrades knelt down and discharged his carbine at them. It now became a case of life or death, and the guard accordingly received orders to fire low, so as to disable him only, but a bullet is said to have ricochetted and hit the doomed man on the head with mortal effect.

FOR a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs* when the idea occurred to me of using *Grimault and Co.'s Indian Cigarettes*, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.—S. SANTIAGO, Malaga.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

AT the meeting of the University Senate held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 12th inst., the Chancellor (H. E. the Governor) addressed the Senate as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate,—Before we proceed to the important business of the day, I will preface our debate by a very few words. You will be aware that there are a great number of amendments on the motion paper, and if we are to get through all the business this afternoon, I venture to suggest to honourable members of the Senate that our speeches must be brief. I will endeavour to set you a good example by being very brief myself. But before we proceed to the motions that are set down on the paper, I deem it my duty to testify to the Senate regarding the great care which the Syndicate have taken in framing the scheme which is about to be submitted for your approval. (Hear, hear.) You are well aware what eminent gentlemen sit on the Syndicate, both in the branch of Arts and in the branch of Science. It would be impossible to find gentlemen who are personally more worthy of the confidence of the Senate than they are. Besides their own deliberation, they have carefully consulted many especially qualified members of the Senate itself; and their scheme, I can assure you, is an elaborate one, framed so that each part fits in with the other. Therefore, I would beg honourable members who have amendments to propose to bear this in mind, that if any one part of the scheme is seriously broken into, it is possible—nay probable—that inconveniences in detail may result which we do not at this moment foresee. Therefore, if the scheme shall generally be considered worthy of your confidence, I would ask you to give it as much support as you possibly can, in the certainty, that if hereafter any details shall be found requiring amendment, or any faults shall be brought to light, they can, and will, be remedied at future meetings of this Senate. Besides that, gentlemen, I would remind you that this Senate is composed of men of various intellectual pursuits and various realistic or humanistic studies; and it cannot be expected that we should all be perfectly of one mind upon details. The utmost that can be hoped for is that we should agree as to the general features of the schemes which we sanction. Therefore, whenever important alterations are made it is necessary that there should be a certain amount of compromise. Unanimity is of all things most desirable if our proceedings are to carry that moral weight which ought to attach to proceedings of a University; and I think that the scheme which the Syndicate will lay before you is one eminently calculated to conciliate various sorts of opposition and to blend different opinions into something like a harmonious whole. To the scientific members of the Senate the scheme offers very substantial concessions and is calculated to give a marked impulse to scientific education. Moreover, the scheme, as regards science, is essentially one that is good as far as it goes; it is one that lays a solid foundation for future progress. Therefore, if any scientific members present should happen to be of opinion that it does not go quite far enough to them we would reply that hereafter if experience shall suggest we may make further extension and expansions in the future. To those members of the Senate who belong more peculiarly to the Arts branch I would venture to suggest that this scheme is peculiarly acceptable, because while making provision for sound scientific education it still keeps this education with the sphere of the Arts faculty. To native members present I would, with the utmost confidence, urge that this scheme is worthy of their acceptance, because it is destined to open up new spheres of usefulness to our native fellow subjects in Western India, and to offer to them fresh fields for their intellectual industry—fields in which I am sanguine that the native youths will distinguish themselves for their own credit and benefit as well as for the advantage of their country and their nation. Lastly, to the right reverend and reverend members of the Senate I would suggest that this scheme is also acceptable, because it carefully provides for the maintenance of all the moral and ethical training and instruction for which this University was constituted. We do not desire—I am sure the Syndicate does not desire—that the science scholars and learners in the future should understand that they are to be qualified in science alone, or that their devotion to science is to be exclusive. On the contrary, the Syndicate desires that they should have a due conception of other branches of knowledge besides the special branches to which they are to devote themselves, and above all things that they should continue to be thoroughly well grounded both in moral education and in ethical doctrine. So upon all these various grounds, without in any way presuming to interfere in the entire freedom of every member of this Senate to propose what amendments he likes and vote as he sees fit, I would generally urge that this is a scheme that is specially calculated to secure concurrence and to mitigate opposition; and that if we are to attain the greatest moral force and weight and strength possible for our proceedings, we should study the golden rule of unanimity. (Applause.) I will now call upon Mr. Wordsworth to move the first resolution which stands in his name.

Later in the discussion His Excellency said—Then, gentlemen, as one of the preceding speakers in the Senate has described me as a working Chancellor, I venture to offer my most hearty and sincere congratulations to the Senate upon having carried so unanimously these recommendations. (Applause.) As working Chancellor I beg to thank all the members of the Senate present for having so kindly, so considerately, and so patiently listened to lengthy debates which have been held this evening, and I am sure that all the native members will hereafter felicitate themselves upon having taken part in this meeting—a meeting which will lay the foundation of great improvement, of future lasting benefit to their own countrymen (hear, hear), and I hope every member will join with me in offering our most cordial thanks to the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate for the vast trouble they have taken in this matter. (Applause.)

It was proposed by Mr. Principal Wordsworth, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Willy, that the recommendation of the Syndicate that the Senate do pass a special order for the admission of Mr. Henry Croley to the ensuing examination for the degree of Master of Arts, be adopted. Carried unanimously.

The Chancellor finally addressed the Senate as follows:—Before the meeting is dissolved I am sure you will all join with me in expressing great regret at the approaching departure of our distinguished Vice-Chancellor and also of his excellent coadjutor Mr. Wordsworth. (Applause.) I am sure these have been thoroughly useful and accomplished members of this Senate. We may hope that their absence will be brief, and if it shall suit them to return soon among us, we shall be thoroughly glad to see them. (Applause.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th instant.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer dated 16th April, recommending that Musjid Bridge Road and Coorla Street be widened, the former from 60 to 80 feet and the latter from 40 to 60 feet. The increased width is, he states, required to provide for the additional traffic which will result from the Ryan Market extension and from the opening of the Dock, and he forwards a plan showing the proposed alterations. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution: sanctioned.

Read Government Resolution dated 10th and 4th April, permitting Messrs. Macaulay and Co. to store dynamite in the temporary magazine at Antop Hill until after next monsoon. Resolution: to be recorded.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant dated 17th April, reporting that it is proposed to the Committee appointed by Government to draw up rules regulating the importation, storing, and transport of dynamite, and to fix a site for a magazine that if the proposal to make Antop Hill the site for the magazine be carried out, then that the limits of the Port be extended so as to include that locality and bring it under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police under the Arms Act, and he enquires whether the Trustees concur in the proposed extension. Resolution: the Trustees have no objection to the extension of the Port limits as proposed.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement for week ending 15th April;
16 Vessels piloted into harbour
14 ,, ,, out of ,,
4 ,, transported.

THE KABUL CAMPAIGN.

(Calcutta Review for April.)

PROBABLY few subjects in modern history afford a more curious study than the policy of India towards the countries of Central Asia. After proceeding far beyond its then frontier to seek and to counteract the danger which was more theoretical than anything else, the Indian Government persisted for more than a generation in denying the existence of any danger at all. A policy of impulse was followed by a policy of masterly inactivity. The Government which invented a peril, welcomed that very peril in later years as an advance of civilisation. Indian troops marched to the Helmand to defend Herat from Persia, on the ground that Persia was but the advance-guard of Russia; yet when Russia converted Samarcand into a military depot and pushed her out-posts to the Pamir itself, the Indian Government, so far from foreseeing cause for alarm, actually congratulated itself upon an opportunity for reducing its forces. Nothing more curious is to be found in modern history. If Russia had not lost temper at being baulked of her will in Turkey, the Indian Government would have certainly continued to reduce the Indian armies, and would certainly have persisted in its denial of all cause for alarm. If Russia is now exposed, if hereafter she finds herself checkmated, she has only to thank the impatience which hurried her to demonstrate the vulnerability of India, in return for the display of an Indian brigade in the Mediterranean. She has, however, at the expense of showing her hand, proved conclusively that Indian troops can be found ample employment, without going so far as Asia Minor to seek laurels. Her embassy to the Amir Shere Ali was a most effective reply to the review at Malta. It was a reply which would have been conclusive if the battalions of Lomakin and Abramoff had been near enough to the Afghan border to justify diplomatic interference. In such a case an advance from the East and South would have been followed by a corresponding movement from the North and West, and Prince Gortchakoff would then have claimed as a right, flowing from the position of the Czar's forces, the power to intervene and negotiate on behalf of the Amir. England, in fact, would have found in Shere Ali her Prince Nikita, in the protected Afghans her Montenegrins.

We are not bold enough to say that the game has been yet wholly lost. That the diplomatic action of Stolietoff was in advance of the military operations of Kauffmann in 1878, does not prove that the whole plan has broken down and been accepted as a failure. Russia has gained two important advantages; she has taught the Afghans to look northward for aid against India, and she has so opened the door for negotiation, as to make her future diplomatic interference, if not, indeed, her military intervention, a matter of absolute certainty. From the day Stolietoff entered Kabul, she became a principal factor in Indian politics. It is necessary to realise this as a matter of simple fact in order to understand the wide difference between the last Afghan war and the campaign of 1878-79. Our war in favour of Shah Soojah was on a par, as a political move, with Peroffski's expedition against Khiva; our present war, like the occupation of the valley of the Zarafshan, is a turning point in history. If our forces were to retire to-morrow within our own borders, and even if such retirement were followed by the most improbable of consequences—peace on the frontier,—our position and our armies would never again be the same as they were before the 21st November last.

We have received and accepted a challenge from Russia as the neighbour of our immediate neighbour. The buffer theory has been blown to pieces. Afghanistan has been presented to us as a State which must of necessity exist as a military kingdom, if it exist at all; and more than this, and chiefly, we have been made to understand that the question of war or peace, has passed from the control of the Indian Government, unless, indeed, we can secure some new and altogether overwhelming advantages. Even in our domestic affairs we have reached a new point of departure. Who will deny that the now admitted necessity of reviewing the military relations of the Indian Chiefs to the Paramount Power is not a direct consequence of the state of things beyond the Khyber and the Bolan? The only true basis for a wise policy is a frank and loyal acceptation of facts. To do otherwise is to put off the evil day, not to avoid it; to intensify the change, not escape from it. We are not then alarmists when we say we have reached a turning point in Indian history. We look to the Government to deal with the crisis in the large and wise spirit which will accept the altered conditions upon which alone we can frame our policy, instead of dealing with it in a half-hearted spirit of compromise, which can have but one result,—doubtings and discontents within, and new wars without. A spirit of compromise is a spirit of weakness; the plain duty of the Government is to make a display of strength.

From the moment the Government resolved to take action in consequence of the reception of General Stolietoff at Kabul, a collision with the Amir Shere Ali was a foregone conclusion. His refusal to accept the mission headed by Sir Neville Chamberlain did but anticipate the quarrel which was certain to arise whenever the terms of any new agreement should have come to be discussed. The Amir may have seen more in the Russian mission than General Kauffmann intended to be conveyed, and may have placed too much reliance upon the amenability of his new friends to the logic of circumstances; but still his position towards India had become so false and so perilous, as to make it a matter of doubt whether he could have extricated himself without incurring the penalty of war. The delay caused by the presentation of an ultimatum was but a tribute to the new and semi-European character of the question. It was an overwhelming testimony to the removal of the Afghan question from the region of purely Indian politics; testimony afforded, moreover, at a considerable sacrifice. When the army was held back for the first three weeks of November, it was made to lose valuable time, and to incur the almost certain risk of a new campaign.

No doubt, as things have turned out, an exceptionally mild winter would have permitted an advance to Kabul, but in war mild winters are contingencies which generals and statesmen have no right to expect. Strenuous efforts, a decided purpose, and promptness to seize the advantages to be derived from Afghan disorganisation, would have carried Sir Samuel Browne to Kabul in the time he required to reach Jallalabad; or, having secured Jallalabad, in time to effectually nullify the plans of defence projected by Yakub Khan. But the last thing thought of was such a display of energy. The fact stands out prominently in any consideration, even the most superficial, of the campaign, that political reasons unconnected with India have acted as a drag upon the action of the Government of India and have enfeebled its conduct of the operations. This phase of the question is not without evil augury for the future. The influences which slackened the efforts of the Indian Government and restricted the sphere of its military movements, may in a second campaign introduce new complications and extend the area of conflict. We see then that the mere yielding to them was an act fraught with injurious consequences. Politics always spoil war. They limit and yet multiply the objects of operations. They compress military plans, and divert the aim of command from the strictly military results of a campaign. Hence campaigns fought for political objects are nearly always disastrous, and nearly always productive of a prolonged contest. There is abundant reason for the opinion that the recent Afghan campaign was controlled by other than military considerations, and there is, too, as a consequence, reason to fear it has left undone that which must still be done, and done too, under wholly altered conditions; whether regard be had to the way in which it affects the soldier, or the manner in which it presents itself to the statesman. For it is quite clear that Russia must of necessity occupy an incomparably more advantageous position at the beginning of a spring campaign in Central Asia than at the beginning of winter operations. In the one case, her columns have long months before them to turn to good account; in the other, they must chiefly be concerned with the necessity for finding suitable quarters in which to protect themselves against the rigour of a climate, Siberian in its stern severity.

The strength of an enemy, the physical features of the country he holds, the prospect of his securing allies, and the character of these allies, ought to be the governing reasons in all offensive movements. A General, too, must measure the value of his successes by the moral impression they convey. The vividness of the impression caused by a victory is, in the majority of cases, the exact measure of its value in a political sense. A series of impressions, following swiftly on the heels of each other, are more apt to convey an idea of irresistible strength and overpowering vigour than a single success, no matter how complete. This is a rule which holds good everywhere. It has been illustrated in Europe by such leaders as Napoleon, Wellington, and Von Moltke. In India it broke down Maharatta fortitude when a Lake was in the field, and more recently paralysed a rebellion by the blows dealt with truest skill, by a Havelock. In dealing with a native ruler of Kabul the Indian Government had an antagonist whose power was not only badly organised, but badly consolidated. He ruled over men individually brave, with a fierce, cruel disregard of life, but brave as savages, that is, with a valour at once ill regulated and impulsive, subject to alternate fits of the wildest devotion and the most abject panic, and dependent upon success for its main stimulus;—a canny courage, so to speak, capable of hurrying men out of conflict quite as quickly as the veriest cowards, and which instinctively sought its most appropriate field in a guerilla combat. Now add to this quality hereditary admiration for highway robbery; a profound, ineradicable admiration for displayed strength, and the picture presented is that of a people peculiarly open to be impressed by success, peculiarly ready to attempt to profit by presumed weakness. As are the subjects of the ruler of Kabul, so are his possible native allies. The occupation of his capital would strike the imagination of an Afridi, Waziri, Mohmand, and Shinwari, when the mere occupation of Jallalabad would be felt as an aggravating interference with their ordinary circumstances of life. *Frappez vite frappez fort* is the only true rule of war in the opinion of an Afghan; it is therefore the only rule capable of being converted into an effective appeal to his appreciation of strength. What are the refinements of military policy to a man who, provided he asserts his superiority, is almost indifferent to the way in which it asserted, and who bestows as much praise upon him who slays his enemy from the shelter of a covert as upon him who meets his foe hand to hand? Such men worship only the rising sun. To them success is the only true proof of worthiness to rule; manifest strength the only true claim to their obedience. To hesitate is to band them together; to retire is to fill them with a reckless valour; to receive their attack is the only certain way of making them formidable adversaries.

The Afghan prince rules directly over part only of the Afghan tribes. The tribes peopling the valleys of the Eastern slopes of the Suleimans owe him an allegiance so attenuated as to be undeserving of the term nominal. They belong to his principality in the sense that he is our next neighbour in that direction. There is a connection in race language and manners between them and the tribes directly under his sway, but the border clans do not pay him tribute, do not, except in Khost or Kurram, receive his officers. On the contrary, in the case of the Afridis, they receive from him allowances for keeping open the passes, just as they do from the Government of India. With Western and North-Western Afghanistan we have not now to do. The seat of the Afghan power is the long depression on the west of the Suleimans dominated by the fortresses of Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, Ghuzneen and Kabul. From India this territory is reached by the line of country traversed by the Kabul river. Three passes, the Khaibar, Tatara and Abkhana, lead from Peshawar to Dhaka. Then follows the plain country about Jallalabad, divided from Kabul itself by the imposing defiles of the Khurd Khyber. The ridge of the Spin Garh, or Safed Koh, separates this route from the more open valley of Kurram, which again leads by the double ascent of the Peywar Kotal and the Shutargardan to the Logar valley on the west side of the mountains. The upper portion of the sister valley of Khost has not been explored, but it should present no insuperable difficulties to an advance on Ghazni. On the south a variety of routes converge on Quetta, whence again they diverge, and after crossing the Kojuk range, unite at Kandahar. The distance to be covered, no matter which line is selected, is very great.

Peshawar to Kabul	194	miles.
Thull via Kurram to Kabul	225	,,
Bunnu via Khost to Ghuzni	15[illegible]	,,
Shikarpur to Quetta	227	,,
Shikarpur to Kandahar	402	,,
Quetta to Kandahar, caravan route	175	,,
Quetta to Kandahar by Kojuk pass	147	,,
Kandahar to Kabul	315	,,
Kandahar to Girishk	75	,,
Kandahar to Khelat-i-Ghilzai	87	,,
Kandahar to Ghuzni	227	,,

Amir Shere Ali, waiting at Kabul the advance of an army coming from India, would direct his principal attention to the Khaibar route, where his troops held the eastern gorge of the passes by their possession of Ali Musjid, and were linked to him by such places as Dhaka and Jallalabad. Kabul is the strategical centre of his kingdom, and the key of any plan of defence he might conceive. For at Kabul he can communicate with Farrah and Herat by the valley of the Helmand for the defence of Kandahar; or in case Kandahar be lost, he can still draw supplies and men by the mountain route of Deh-Zingeh. At Kabul, moreover, he could maintain his relations with Turkestan, and if need be, retire to that province, where he would still be able to gather round him a considerable body of troops, and maintain his authority at Herat through Maimanah. At the same time he would be in easy communication with his Russian friends, and by maintaining a show of resistance, would render it possible for them ultimately to give him effectual countenance and support. For the purposes he had in view Kabul was the most important position; hence be gathered his inchoate army at that point; and directed his whole attention to the defence of the passages leading to his capital. The possession of Kandahar might no doubt be of great moral advantage to the English, but so long as he or his sons or generals could hold Kabul and keep open a secure asylum north of the Paropamisus he possessed the power of involving his enemies in a lingering contest, or of compelling them to advance to a point where Russia for her own sake, would have to risk much to stop their progress.

The Indian Government recognised from the outset the character of the Amir's defence, and concentrated its main strength against the direct route on Kabul through the Khaibar. It possessed already, from its recent convention with Khelat, an admirable point d'appui for a campaign in south Afghanistan at Quetta, and towards this point, whilst the Khaibar and Kurram columns were waiting the result of the ultimatum, General Biddulph was pressing on at the head of a fine division. We give the orders constituting the different forces below. * * * *

The first thing that attracts us in these orders, is the exceptional strength of the Multan Division in Artillery. Either the Government intended to arm certain points, or this division was expected to engage in serious siege operations. In the first supposition Quetta and Kandahar were both to be fortified; in the latter an advance was intended from Kandahar against Kabul, the force reducing Khelati-i-Ghilzai and Gazni on the way.

We have now to concern ourselves with the operations of the three columns. From the moment they crossed the frontier, they ceased to exhibit any concert. Each general pushed on, or halted entirely, on his own responsibility. With the Kandahar column this was almost inevitable, but the Kurram and Khaibar columns were operating in the same theatre and with the same object and might have shown signs of acting on a common plan, instead of affording to all India the spectacle of the contrast between injudicious dash and injudicious doubt.

In all the columns from the very outset of preparations for war it was made manifest that the Indian army had no trains ready to the hand of its commanders. The Commissariat, kept down to the lowest peace level, was ludicrously undermanned for the purposes of an Indian war which, for the first time since the mutiny, rose beyond the proportions of a frontier expedition. Transport officers were in as urgent request as transport animals. Instead of watching a system dogging the march of the brigades with supplies and stores, and developing magazines at suitable defensible points, the public were left in bewildered indignation to puzzle over a lack of camels, and insufficient supply of water bottles, and the urgent necessity of supplementing Commissariat efforts by the exertions of the civil administration. Now the Government had ample warning of what was coming. All through the summer and autumn it had been drifting its troops together on the frontier, yet it had not organised so necessary an adjunct as a transport service, and had not provided for reserves of transport. Nay, more, although Quetta is 227 miles beyond its base, Shikarpur, and although it had been in English possession for over a year, no attempt had been made to link it with Shikarpur by an intermediate base. Yet to retain a post so far advanced beyond our frontier, 200 miles, without connecting supports is opposed to the most elementary rules of the military art. Quetta held by English troops is something more than a mere post of observation. The first occupation of its garrison should have been to convert it into a magazine; the second to have improved its communications with the rear; and the third to have prepared a military survey of the country between them and their base, and in their immediate vicinity. When, however, war appeared imminent, there was no accumulation of stores at Quetta, and consequently the sudden heavy demand for supplies at the beginning of winter, was more than the neighbouring country could

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

bear." Then again the old routes were found to be objectionable from the consequences of the Indus floods. General Biddulph with the advanced division was therefore ordered to march by a new route, from Mithankote, via Rajanpore, which has been thus described :—

"The present road, after leaving Rajanpore, runs for about 50 miles parallel to the Indus, in the Jacobabad direction, through our own territory and across arid plains with scanty supplies of water. It then turns from Bundawalla at right angles to the river, and crosses the mountains to Dera, leading from thence across the Kutchi plain to Lehri, Mittri, and Dadur, after which it enters the Bolan, having been joined by the road from Jacobabad. Its advantages are that it leads through a friendly country so that our camels may proceed with a sowar or two as escort. Its disadvantages that water and forage are hardly obtainable, that other supplies are scarce, and that all plain camels must be changed at the foot of the pass or the risk of their dying in the defile must be run. Further in the rains, roads crossing the Kutchi plains are almost rendered impassable. Our communications are thus liable to interruption both by this and by the Jacobabad routes."

The reports which came back from the troops marching over this new route were so discouraging, and revealed a state of things entailing so many hardships upon both soldiers and camp-followers, that by the time, November 3rd, that General Biddulph had reached Mittri, it was decided that Stewart's division should move by the old line. It began therefore to concentrate at Sukkur, the artillery moving from Multan by rail, about the time that Biddulph entered Quetta November 10th. By great exertions this officer completed his concentration at Quetta by November 19th, and then stood ready to make a forward movement as soon as the period of grace should expire. But although General Biddulph, in common with Generals Browne and Roberts, received orders to advance, his movements were confined to an occupation of Pishin, where he captured a large quantity of grain, and to pushing reconnoitering parties to the foot of the Khojak range. This General was in sufficient strength to have made war for his own hand. Behind him were long columns of reinforcements, so that he was assured of plenty of support. He might then have pushed on and threatened Kandahar, or even carried it by a *coup de main*. His leading regiment, the 32nd Pioneers, crossed the frontier on the 23rd November ; four days later Pishin was *en pleine* possession of the British, and then began such a sacrifice of precious time as is seldom witnessed. On the day the frontier was crossed General Stewart's division was scattered over all the country between the frontier and the base, Multan.

The 15th Hussars had just left Mithankote and were to be followed by the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai's on the 28th, and the 8th Bengal Cavalry on the 30th November. On that same 23rd November, the 59th Foot and the 19th Company of Sappers, marched for Jacobabad; they were to be followed the next day by 9-4 R. A., half a battalion of Sikhs, and 3 companies of the 60th Rifles ; while on the 25th, the head-quarters of the rifles, with the staff of the 1st infantry brigade were to follow. The G-4 R. A. reached Shikarpur on the 26th November at which date the 3rd Goorkhas were still at Multan. General Stewart began to cross the Bolan on 2nd December, when the Kurram force was driving the enemy from the Peiwar Kottal and General Maude with the 2nd Khaibar division had begun to move up from Hussan Abdal to Peshawar in support of General Browne. On the 5th December Brigadiers Nuttall, Palliser, LeMesurier, and Lacy marched into Quetta, and two days later General Stewart himself assumed command at Quetta of all the forces in this theatre. About the time when he marched into Quetta, orders were given to General Primrose to move from Poona to assume command of a third, or reserve division, to be composed of a brigade of Bombay and a brigade of Madras troops. It was not till the 8th December that Major Sandeman reached the west of the Khojak, and not till the 12th that the pass was occupied. Three days later a regiment of infantry, the 1st P. N. I., and one of cavalry, the 2nd P. C., passed the mountains and encamped at Chaman. Kandahar is only 142 miles from Quetta, yet it took General Stewart 1 month and 1 day, from 7th December to the 8th January, to march that distance, through a country hostile indeed, but barren of the enemy. Even admitting that he was delayed by the necessity for constructing a road for his heavy guns across the Pass, and by short supplies and insufficient carriage, the time occupied was little calculated to impress the Afghans with a notion of the General's vigour. On the 6th January the defeat of a scouting party of the Amir's cavalry was followed by the flight of Mir Afzal Khan, maternal uncle of the late Abdoolah Jan, the Amir's heir, from Kandahar, and an invitation from the principal men for the English General to take possession. On the 8th January, a British force once more marched through the city, and occupied the fort. The key of southern Afghanistan then passed into English possession, and the first act in the campaign in this direction had been completed.

Major St. John was appointed superintendent, and Nawab Gholam Hossein the Governor. No precautions were taken as when forty years before Major Rawlinson held the reins of authority. Ghazis were not forbidden to enter the city, and no step was taken towards disarming the population. The proclamation of the Viceroy that India did not make war with the Afghans but with their ruler, was carried into effect with stupid literalness, since, in order to observe it, the most ordinary precautions were neglected. The result of this mildness was that, two days after the entry of the troops, Major St. John was fired at in the bazaar, and a series of outrages commenced which must have given the Afghans ample reason to respect our patience, if the capacity to respect such a quality were not unfortunately absent from their nature. The army made no long halt at Kandahar. General Stewart pushed on with a strong force to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, which he found deserted on the 21st January, while General Biddulph marched westward to Girishk, and reconnoitered the whole country in its neighbourhood, pushing his excursions as far as Kalah-i-Bist on the Helmand. The garrison of Kandahar was left under the command of Brigadier Nuttall. By the 27th January the hills about Khelat-i-Ghilzai were covered with snow, and grave consideration began to be paid to the question of supplies. But just as Biddulph had marched into Girishk, and General Primrose had arrived at Kandahar to assume command of the 1st Division, the whole aspect of affairs was changed by the receipt of orders directing the return of one division to India. General Primrose simply turned on his footsteps and hurried back to Sind and thence to Poona. The columns in the field evacuated their positions and turned their faces towards Kandahar.

General Bidhulph saw no special signs of hostility. Certain chiefs held aloof from him, and others gave him clearly to understand that they felt bound to consider what might happen after his departure, rather than what they might gain from his fleeting countenance and friendship. But on 26th February his rear guard of 90 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse and 2 companies of the 2nd Biluchis was attacked by a powerful body of men from the direction of Zemindawar, and though they were driven off, the success was purchased dearly in the loss of Major Reynolds and 5 sowars killed, and Colonel Malcolmson and 20 sowars wounded.

In retiring from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, General Stewart took advantage of no enemy being in the field, to divide his force and so explore the valleys of the Argand-ab and Arghasan rivers ; the former runs to the west of the main road and the latter to the east. On the 10th February the Arghasan column was threatened by a body of Ghazis, supported by clansmen on the hills. One man showed the reckless and desperate bravery which in India has come to be associated with the Afghan name. Dismounting he cast loose his horse, and then, with his *tulwar* between his teeth, advanced firing on our picquets until a bullet put an end to his career. A mere show of delivering an attack sufficed to disperse the clansmen. The chief of the valley had been summoned to visit the camp, but he disobeyed the summons, and the subsequent attack was probably due to his treachery, yet, although the troops passed in sight of his fort, he was allowed to remain unpunished !

Almost before the army had again concentrated at Kandahar there was a movement towards India. The garrison selected to remain at Kandahar was comprised of the following troops :—A. B., R. H. A., 5.11 ; G-4, D-2, 6.11, 2 mountain batteries, R. A., 1st Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, 19th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Sikhs, 15 Sikhs, 3rd Goorkhas, 19th and 25th P. N. I. and 2nd Biluchis, 59th Foot, and No. 9 Company Sappers. The rest of the force was to return to India, part by the Quetta route, but the major portion by a new route debouching from the hills on Dehra Ghazi Khan. This is now known as the Tall-Chotiali route from the point to which Major Sandeman, Political Agent at Quetta, penetrated in 1875. The column using this route would, if successful, open up a new and shorter line with Pishin and Kandahar, and one less liable to interruption from the floods of the Indus. If Kandahar is to be held, it is obviously a matter of the utmost importance that the Government should possess the advantage of being able to reinforce it by various lines. At the beginning of March Colonel Prendergast marched out of Dehra Ghazi Khan, at the head of Detachments of the 21st and 30th Madras Native Infantry and the 15th Bengal Cavalry, to endeavour to open communications with the advance of the coming from Pishin. On the 6th he reached the Vatakri plain, having traversed the Charkar Pass 32 miles long, and the Bhor and Sham plains. Vatakri is a point a little west of Chotiali. The following troops were ordered to concentrate at Khusbdil-Khan-ki-killa, in Pishin, under General Biddulph. An advance Guard under Major Keene, 1st P. N. I., consisting of the 1st P.N. I., a wing of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, 2 guns of the Jacobabad mountain battery and 1 company of Sappers. With this advance was Major Sandeman. The centre under Brigadier Nuttall, the 15th Hussars, 1st Goorkahs, 2 guns Peshawar mountain battery. The main body under General Biddulph consisted of a wing 8th Cavalry, 70th Foot, 32nd Pioneers, the remainder of the Peshawar mountain battery and a company of Sappers.

Major Sandeman left the rendezvous on the 15th March and was followed on the 18th by General Nuttall. General Biddulph crossed the Khojak Pass on the 16th and the column was then fairly committed to the exploration of a route which has not been traversed by an army for more than two centuries. On the 24th March, the leading column had crossed the Chirimoman heights at an elevation of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet, and had penetrated 62 miles on its way. The people were friendly, as a rule. A section of the Duman Pathans showed fight, but submitted on 52 of their number being surrounded and taken prisoners. The main body was to start on the 24th from Bulozai. The progress has been slow in consequence of the way in which the country has been reconnoitered. Parties have been pushed towards the Zhob valley, and to Amadun in the Panazai Kakar country. The men of the Zhob valley, under their chief, Shah Jehan, attacked the advance column on the 24th March, but were signally routed after about ten minutes' fighting. They renewed the conflict a week later with the same result. Major Sandeman reached Thall on the 27th March having had the good fortune to open up a new military road, the importance of which cannot be over estimated. The campaign in Southern Afghanistan may be said to have closed with the return, on the 22nd March, of the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai regiment to Sukker *en route* to form part of the garrison at Agra.

General Roberts in the Kurram Valley had what seemed the first chance of distinction. He was in a position at one time to threaten Kabul, and yet the policy which gave him command of the weakest column of the three employed, held him back from turning to account, not only the disasters our advance inflicted, but also the disorganisation caused by the political divisions in the Amir's capital. From the 21st November when the Kurram Field Force crossed the frontier and found the petty fort of Kapyan abandoned by the Afghans, till the 28th, there were no signs of opposition. The fort of Mahomed Azim Khan was occupied by a strong flying column on the 25th, and it was only on the afternoon of the 28th that the enemy were found in possession at the Peiwar Kotal. Here the General committed his first blunder, by advancing his camp to difficult ground within cannon shot of the heights held by the Afghans. Four days elapsed before the position was attacked, and then the treachery of some trans-frontier men on the 29th P. N. I., would, with a different enemy, have imperilled the success of the undertaking. We give below the dispatch of General Roberts. * * *

(*To be continued.*)

PULMONARY consumption consecutive to an inflammation of the chest had reduced me to such a state that medicines were ordered to me by physicians rather to give me security than with the hope of a prolongation of life. Happily one of them advised me to use *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime*. For two months past I have been taking that medicine and my situation has been so remarkably improved that I may henceforth consider my recovery as certain.—ED. DOOLITTLE [Bristol].

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

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